HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-Monday, April 11, 1983

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rabbi Isaac Neuman, Sinai Temple, Champaign, Ill., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, our God, humbly a survivor of Auschwitz stands in Thy presence amid the chosen servants of a great people, a generous people, who opened their gates to homeless victims of totalitarianism.

We raise our voices in gratitude to Thee that on this day 38 years ago, the U.S. Armed Forces entered Buchenwald Concentration Camp and freed the prisoners from the Nazi gas chambers.

I raise my voice in gratitude to Thee because on this day, 33 years ago, I first set foot on these blessed shores.

May our country hold true to its traditions, and remain a refuge for the homeless and oppressed, as it has been for us and for all our forefathers.

O Sovereign of the World, may this our land retain its zeal for justice. Awaken its compassion and mercy for the hungry and the homeless.

Strengthen in Thy law the endeavors of these, our Representatives, and the hands of all those who labor for peace, for justice, and for freedom, at home and abroad.

Praised art Thou, O Lord our God, who freest the captives. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 126. An act to remedy alcohol and drug abuse:

S. 461. An act to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics for 5 years;

S. 589. An act to authorize \$15,500,000 for capital improvement projects on Guam, and

for other purposes;

S. 808. An act to enhance the transfer of technical information to industry, business, and the general public by amending the act of September 9, 1950 (15 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.), to establish a Technical Information Clearinghouse Fund, and for other purposes;

S. 809. An act to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Preven-

tion and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes;

S. 820. An act to amend section 7 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706) to extend authorizations for appropriations, and for other purposes:

S. 821. An act to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the programs of the National Bureau of Standards for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes; and

S. 967. An act to amend the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986.

The message also announced that the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of section 276 of title 22, United States Code, as amended, appointed Mr. Grassley as a member of the Senate delegation to the Interparliamentary Union Conference to be held in Helsinki, Finland, on April 25 through April 29, 1983.

RABBI ISAAC NEUMAN

(Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the prayer opening today's session of Congress was delivered by Rabbi Isaac Neuman of the Sinai Temple in Champaign, Ill.

He also is the father of two fine sons. As a young man, Isaac Neuman perhaps had more experiences than most as he matured. For immediately following the completion of his education in Warsaw, war erupted in Europe, World War II, as we all know it today.

We cannot begin to imagine what went through his mind as he spent the war years in the camps of Auschwitz and other Nazi concentration camps. Doubtless he would try to forget, if remembering was not so important to the entire world.

Perhaps in part because it was the United States that crushed his captors, Isaac Neuman came to this country, the land of the free and the home of the brave, on April 11, 1950, exactly 33 years ago today.

Quickly mastering his studies at the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College, he completed his studies in 1958 and served in Panama, traveling throughout South America to recruit Jewish Latin American students.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me and this House to host a man of the stature of Rabbi Neuman, who truly knows the difference between a slave state and a free state.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Washington, D.C., April 7, 1983. Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 7, 1983, the following message from the Secretary of the Senate: That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 102.

With kind regards, I am, Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE, Clerk, House of Representatives.

A TRIBUTE TO HON. PHILLIP BURTON

(Mr. EDWARDS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our colleague and dear friend, Phillip Burton, died yesterday morning in San Francisco.

We all will miss him very much. He was truly one of the great men of our time.

Through his inspired legislative skills, many millions of tomorrow's Americans will enjoy the outdoors, Americans living in Samoa, Guam, and the American Virgin Islands have representation in Congress. Coal miners suffering from black lung are entitled to compensation. Working men and women everywhere have laws protecting their rights. Phil. Burton's list of accomplishments is almost endless.

The funeral services will be in San Francisco on Thursday, and transportation will be furnished to Members and their husbands and their wives. Members desiring to go to California should get in touch with the Sergeant at Arms.

I am going to reserve time tomorrow, Tuesday, after legislative business is over for all of us to speak to the House about what Phil meant to us and to our country.

All of us send a message of deep sympathy to Phil's widow, Sala, and to all the members of the bereaved family.

[☐] This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

[•] This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

THE LATE HONORABLE PHILLIP

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 157) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-

H. RES. 157

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Phillip Burton, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That a committee of such Members of the House as the Speaker may designate, together with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A TRIBUTE TO PHILLIP BURTON

(Mr. AuCOIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. Aucoin. Mr. Speaker, it is so strange how things sometimes happen. Last night as I was flying back from Oregon to Washington, I was reading an article en route in the Wilderness Magazine written by Phil Burton, our departed colleague.

And that article vividly demonstrated his passion for the preservation of our parks and our wilderness and our public lands. And as I read the article, I reflected on my friend, who I fully expected to see this week as we returned to the vigorous schedule before us, reflected how this issue was only one of his many causes.

He had many causes. And he was one of those rare power brokers on Capitol Hill who had as beneficiaries of their use of power those who so very often are powerless, those who are not able to lobby for themselves, those who are poor, those who are dispossessed, those who need a better break.

Today, I was shocked when I woke up and learned on the radio that my friend had died overnight. This House has lost a great leader, a man who was tough, a fighter, a man who was not always loved, but a man who was respected and a man who was unwilling to compromise very much on those things that he held dear.

Those of us who pass this House hope, all of us, to make a mark on the people and events that surround us. Some of us succeed and others do not succeed. Phil Burton was not only a success, he was a giant. His work on the floor, in committee, within the Democratic Party, and perhaps more importantly in those places in his district where cameras and reporters seldom go, made him a compassionate and skillful leader who certainly has left a mark on the people and events that he has touched.

I am saddened by the loss of this friend and this colleague of ours. He wasted not a minute of his life in the pursuit of his goals. It was that courage, that heart of a lion that those of us who knew him respected so much.

Mr. Speaker, I will insert in the RECORD the article I read last night, written by our departed colleague.

The article follows:

[From the Wilderness Spring, 1983] CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGERS—ASSAULTS FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT

(By Phillip Burton)

Horror story. The year is 2001. In the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, the National Park Service has borrowed an idea from the Japanese. Scattered along the trails and roads of the park, spaced no more than two miles apart, are narrow, glass-enclosed cubicles not unlike structures found on the streets of downtown Tokyo. They look like telephone booths. But the instruments inside are not telephones; they are oxygen units. They are there for the emergency use of those park visitors with cardiovascular and pulmonary problems aggravated by the ever-increasing presence of smog creeping up into the mountains from the Los Angeles Basin, a phenomenon so common that smog alerts have become a regular part of the park ex-

In Yosemite National Park, ground is broken for a shopping mall on a privately owned three-acre "inholders" plot in the shadow of Half Dome. The plot's owner justifies construction of the complex on the grounds that the National Park Service has removed so many commercial shops from the floor of the valley that park visitors are seriously inconvenienced.

At Page, Arizona, just below Glen Canyon National Recreation Area on the Colorado River, hydrologists test the water released into the river from behind Glen Canyon Dam and discover radiation levels high enough to pose a threat to human life; already, there have been major fish kills in Lake Powell. The likely source of the radiation is a high-level nuclear waste disposal site at the Gibson Salt Dome upriver near the edge of Canyonlands National Park. Apparently, the radiation has seeped into the groundwater table and from thence to streams feeding the river, the principal source of water for irrigation and municipal needs for most of the Southwest.

At Yovimpa Point in Bryce Canyon National Park, visitors pause to look out upon a once-spectacular landscape of up-and-down desert country. What they see (and hear) now, about four miles away, is a 7,000-ton, 200-foot-high mechanical brontosaurus strip-mining the earth for coal, throwing up a pall of black dust, growling like a beast in

Visitation at Yellowstone National Park, the first such park in American history, has fallen off to a fraction of the numbers that once inundated it through much of the twentieth century. This might be a salutary development, given the overcrowding in most parks, if it were not for the reason behind it: expansive development of geothermal sites just west of the park for power generation has drained off the steam and hot springs which fed Yellowstone's geysers and bubbling-hot pools and waterfalls, the park's main visitor attractions. Old Faithful, a postcard standard for generations, has not erupted for several years; Mammoth Hot Springs, only slightly less popular than Old Faithful, is now nothing but a collection of brittle geyser cones.

Two thousands miles to the southeast, at the very tip of Florida, Everglades National Park is deteriorating at an alarming rate. Subdivisions and industrial parks spreading southwest of Miami with the random inexorability of spilled milk have seriously depleted the natural flow of fresh water in the park. Periods of severely depleted water levels are interspersed with destructive flooding. Saltwater intrusion is at a crisis level. The natural cover of sawgrass has been replaced in most areas by the exotic Brazilian pepper. The Everglades kite, once a prime addition to any birder's life list, has not been seen in nearly a decade. The last alligator was spotted by a park ranger five vears before.

This dark fantasy, more nightmare than dream, is not yet a reality. Neither is it an impossibility. The National Park System, one of the major talismans of the United States as a civilized community, is in trouble. Desperate trouble. Trouble so desperate that if we do not take steps right now to make needed changes we will be standing on the edge of a situation that will make the idea of the national parks a grim and bitter

It is not as if we hadn't been warned. In 1978, the National Parks and Conservation Association, a national environmental organization, did a survey of park superintendents to determine the environmental status of the parks. Sixty-six percent of the superintendents reported that their parks were suffering some sort of resource threat from within or without park boundaries, and 64 percent declared that some of these threats had the capability of permanently damaging the quality of their parks. This survey was augmented in 1979 by a more comprehensive study undertaken by the National Park Service's Office of Science and Technology in response to a bipartisan request by myself and former Congressman Keith Sebelius (R-Kansas). Its conclusions were published the following year as State of the Parks, 1980. While the report made clear the fact that threats of one kind or another affected all national park units-for an overall average of twenty-three threats per park—those units with 30,000 acres or more—including many of our oldest and best-loved parks-were shown to have a startling twice as many threats as the average. Writing in the October 1982 issue of Envi-ronment magazine, Gundar Rudzitis and Jeffrey Schwartz glumly analyzed the NPS report's implications: " . . . the NPS concluded that no parks are immune to internal and external threats, and that these threats are causing significant damage. Furthermore, these threats would continue to degrade and destroy irreplaceable park resources until such time as mitigation measures are implemented. In many cases . . . such degradation

or loss of resources is irreversible. The irreversibility represents a sacrifice by a public that is, for the most part, unaware that

such a price is being paid."

The threats of which the report spoke are still with us and are, if anything, worse than they were in 1979. They are too numerous and complex to be dealt with in detail in the space allotted to me here (the NPS report cataloged no fewer than seventy-three individual types of threats), but they can be broken down into some general categories. These would include aesthetic degradation from resource extraction and commercial, residential, and road development near (and sometimes in) the parks; air pollution from sulfur dioxide and hydrocarbon emissions and water pollution from toxic waste disposal, oil spills, dredging materials, and sewage effluents; ecological damage through the loss of wildlife, the introduction of exotic species, overcrowding, and internal mismanagement; and the disruptive effect of private inholdings on the integrity of individual park units.

With those general categories, the following summary of specific problems, however partial, however brief, should give some idea of the dimensions of the clear an present dangers facing the National Park System:

Under provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 (renewed in 1982), most major national park units have been classified as mandatory Class I areas-areas in which any deterioration of air quality must be viewed as significant. Nevertheless, the air quality in many parks has degenerated badly in recent years. For example, in the so-called Golden Circle of the Southwest-a region encompassing such park units as Grand Canyon, Canyonlands, Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, and Arches national parks and Lake Mead and Glen Canyon national recreation areas-visbility has been reduced on an average from sixty miles to forty. At Grand Canyon, visibility is sometimes as little as fifteen miles, the canyon's opposite rim lost in a sea of murk. Visibility at Glen Canvon has been whittled down by 25 to 50 percent in less than ten years, and all park units have had obscurity inflicted on them to one degree or another. The great bulk of this pollution comes from the twenty operating power plants in the Golden Circle, including the notorious Four Corners power plant near Farmington, New Mexico, which alone spews 80,000 tons of sulfur dioxide into the region every year (it is an irony of history that in 1965 the only signs of human life the orbiting astronauts of Gemini III could detect were the westward-moving plumes of aerial garbage issuing from the Four Corners plant). As many as ten additional power plants have been proposed for this region in recent years.

The Department of Energy is investigating two sites near Canyonlands National Park in Utah as possible repositories of nuclear waste with high-level radiation. One site is Davis Canyon, less than a mile from the park; the other is Lavender Canyon, only a little more than two miles away. Even with the most sophisticated disposal technology, there is no absolute guarantee that radiation from such deposits would not leak into the local ground-water system, with potential impact on the Colorado River. Aside from that, the site chosen would also include a coal-fired power plant, a railroad line for the transport of both coal and nuclear wastes, transmission lines, and support facilities—all within minutes of the edge of one of the most beautifully primitive and undeveloped parks in the country.

During the Carter administration, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus ruled that strip-mining 9,000 acres of the Alton Coal Field just four miles from Bryce Canyon National Park would be unsuitable because the resulting development would all but destroy the splendid view from the park's Yovimpa Point. In fact, the Clean Air Act requires the protection of what it calls "integral vistas," which are defined as "the perception from within the federal Class I area of the specific historical, cultural, or scenic landmark panorama which is located outside the boundary of a park and which vista is important to the visitor experience of the park." Interior Secretary James Watt has refused even to list any integral vistas, and beyond that has sought (unsuccessfully, so far) to reverse the Andrus ruling in the courts, and has proposed changes in the law to allow such activities.

Perhaps the most overwhelmingly threatened national park in the entire system is Everglades. The increasing use of Florida's water resources by agriculture and urban and industrial growth in and around Dade County have seriously interfered with the region's natural seasonal flow of water a cycle necessary for the maintenance of the park's ecological integrity. The impact on wildlife and its habitat already has been enormous-the population of some species of wading birds, for instance, has declined by 90 percent in the last fifty years, and salt-water intrusion increases every year, changing the balance of the ecosystem. 'The natural variation in the water tables. park superintendent Jack Moorhead has said (as quoted by Robert Cahn in the Christian Science Monitor for June 15, 1982), "is what made the Everglades so But if this keeps up, the people coming to Everglades in the year 2000 might see a cover of Brazilian pepper instead of sawgrass, and few birds and no gators or any of the eleven species that are endangered or threatened and need the park habitat.

In the 488,031 acres of federal land comprising the Island Park Geothermal Area, some thirteen miles west of the border of Yellowstone National Park, more than seventy industries and utility companies have filed 200 lease applications for the exploration and development of geothermal resources. No one knows how this might affect the hot-water geysers and springs of the Yellowstone Geothermal Basin, phenomena of such extraordinary beauty and wonder that they inspired the creation of our first national park in 1872. Past experience around the world suggests the definite possibility that nothing but great harm could result from such development. Three of the world's top ten natural geyser areas have been destroyed already, and four more significantly damaged. Yellowstone is the only remaining natural geyser system in North America that remains undisturbed. Are we willing to exchange Old Faithful forever for probably no more than twenty-five years of locally produced geothermal energy? There are those who would take the

In the words of The Wilderness Society's executive director, William Turnage, the still-unresolved question of privately held "inholdings" is "the gravest threat to the integrity of the National Park System in its entire history." The threat is both complex and insidious, and covers a broad spectrum of national parks. These pockets and parcels of land, left in private ownership when many parks were created, are a constant thorn in the side of the National Park Serv-

ice, because until they can be incorporated into the individual parks as part of the system, they are a perpetual menace to both the meaning of the parks and the ecosystems they were designed to perpetuate. The danger is real, for in many instances the Park Service has been all but helpless to prevent damaging industrial and commer cial development on such inholdings. Oldgrowth timber has been clearcut in parts of Glacier Bay and Yosemite national parks. Strip-mining has occurred in Shenandoah National Park; a mine was begun in Capitol Reef National Park within a stone's throw of the park's visitor center; the rim of Grand Canyon National Park sports a uranium mine; part of Death Valley National Monument has been gouged out by a borax mine; residential developments have popped up within the boundaries of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and roads for similar developments have been laid down in Olympic and Yosemite national

It is a threat that has been with us for some time. In 1967, Park Service Director George Hartzog eloquently outlined the problem: "Inholdings are like the worm in the apple. They may not take up much of the total park area, but they tend to cluster around the prime scenic attractions. . . On private lands within parks you will find lumberyards, pig farms, gravel pits, logging operations, and sheep and cattle ranches, plus power plants and mine shafts, auto junkyards, garbage dumps, private plane landing strips, and proliferating residential subdivisions."

The Park Service has the legal means to put an end to such inappropriate uses within the parks, by outright purchase of the inholdings, by condemnation proceedings, by issuing "scenic easements" to minimize impact, or by a simple declaration of taking. The money for all this-for inholders must by law be compensated—is provided by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Unfortunately, first by declaring "moratorium" on parkland purchases in 1981, then by simply evading his responsibility to spend the LWCF money that Congress has allocated his department, Interior Secretary James Watt has severely crippled the ability of the Park Service to resolve the situation-which is not simple in the first place: there are 34,000 private owners of national park inholdings.

Strip-mining in Capitol Reef National Park . . . a new power plant near Zion National Park . . . tar sand development in Glen Canyon National Recreational Area . . . feral hog damage in Great Smokies National Park . . wholesale cactus poaching in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument . . . vandalism and petroglyph deserration in Chaco Canyon National Monument . . . offroad vehicle damage at Cape Lookout National Seashore . . . dredging in Gulf Islands National Seashore . . . possible land sales in Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

All of these and many, many more are either chipping away right now at the security of the National Park System or may soon be doing so. And they are not long-term threats awaiting us some distance down the road to the twenty-first century; they face us now—today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow. Our response must be geared to that imminence. We must swiftly pass, in this session of Congress, a parks protection bill that challenges the inexorability of park degradation, that recognizes our responsibility to the future, that reaf-

firms our commitment to—and indeed our love for—these precious enclaves whose preservation goes a long way toward illuminating what the great experiment of America was all about.

(Congressman Phillip Burton is ranking member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. As chair of this committee's National Parks and Insular Affairs Subcommittee from 1977 to 1980, he set an unprecedented record for establishing and protecting parks, wilderness areas, trails and wild and scenic rivers, including the Omnibus Parks Act of 1978—one of the most sweeping pieces of environmental legislation ever to pass the Congress.)

A TRIBUTE TO PHIL BURTON

(Mr. SEIBERLING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you are all as shocked as I am at the news of our brother Phillip Burton's departure from this world. His dedication to people, especially to working people, the poor, the underprivileged, and minorities, was not surpassed by anyone in the House of Representatives. His dedication to the protection of our environment, particularly our wilderness areas and our national parks, is well known to all the world.

But many people do not know the quiet, unpublicized things that PHIL BURTON constantly did to help his colleagues and to help his fellow human beings. He was truly a magnificent human being.

Not only was he dedicated to these things, but he was a master of the art of how to achieve them legislatively. I do not think there is a person in this House who knew better how to make this system work, and who had the values and priorities to see that it worked in the right direction more than PHILLIP BURTON.

It will be a long, long time before we have filled the gap caused by his passing. But each of us will cherish memories of our association with him over the years. May they inspire us to carry on in his spirit and deepen our own commitment to the cause of humanity.

COTTON BLENDED CREDIT PRO-GRAM FOR KOREA SHOULD BE APPROVED

(Mr. HUCKABY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, recently I and 130 of my colleagues sent a letter to President Reagan, expressing our concern about the recent Cabinet Council's denial of \$20 million in direct credit for a cotton-blended credit program for Korea.

Until recently, virtually all of Korea's cotton was purchased from the United States. As late as last July, U.S. cotton's market share in Korea amounted to 95 percent of that market. In the past 9 months, however, that market share has declined to 79 percent. Moreover, it is estimated that our share will drop to 60 percent by 1985 unless action is taken to halt this decline.

Mr. Speaker, the Korean market is one of the largest export markets for U.S. cotton, accounting for approximately 25 percent of our cotton exports. During the last 6 months, we have suffered a competitive loss of nearly 200,000 bales. Unless this trend is reversed, the annual loss could approach 600,000 bales. Key to reversing this decline is approval of the request for \$20 million in direct credit. At a time when we have an 8-million-bale surplus of cotton in this country, and cotton prices have been severely depressed, it is essential that we continue aggressive export promotion programs in an effort to retain our share of world markets.

Reduced export potential for U.S. cotton will undoubtedly have an adverse impact on cotton prices, which could well lead to greater outlays under the target price program through which deficiency payments are made to farmers. Each 1-cent increase in deficiency payments translates into approximately \$50 million in budget outlays.

It is my sincere hope that the President will see fit to reverse this decision and approve the cotton-blended credit program for Korea. I am glad to have the support of so many of my colleagues in seeking this goal, and I submit the letter to President Reagan for printing in the Record, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, SUB-COMMITTEE ON COTTON, RICE, AND SUGAR,

Washington, D.C., March 22, 1983. The President, The White House.

The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The 1.4 million bale U.S. cotton market in Korea has deteriorated dramatically in recent months because Korea's request for \$20 million in direct credit under the blended credit program has not been approved.

This is a market that we vitally need to retain in today's climate of excess supply. This one market, if held, would consume nearly 12 percent of U.S. production and would account for more than a fourth of U.S. cotton exports.

In the first six months of the current crop year, we have already seen our share of the Korean market fall from 95 to 79.8 percent. The slippage so far amounts to an annual loss of \$73.5 million.

Korean officials project that U.S. cotton's share will drop to 60 percent of the country's purchases by 1985 unless blended credit is made available to them. This would result in a \$170 million annual revenue loss at today's prices. Judging from our shares of other Far Eastern markets, there is every reason to expect that projection to materialize

We respectfully urge your prompt action to reverse the Senior Inter-Governmental level decision which denied the U.S. cotton industry's request for Korean credit.

Respectfully,

JERRY HUCKABY (and 130 others.)

LEGISLATION DESIGNATING CERTAIN LANDS IN ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA AS WILDER-NESS

(Mr. ANTHONY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House today to announce that I am introducing a piece of legislation to designate certain lands within the Ozark and Washita National Forests in the State of Arkansas and Oklahoma as wilderness areas and to release other lands within such national forests for uses other than wilderness and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the process of having the wilderness bills go through as a block appears that it is not going to be done. I think it is important that each State move forward to resolve this critical area.

Therefore, I am introducing this piece of legislation so that we can designate certain areas within the State of Arkansas as wilderness, but also to turn back or put release language in those other areas so that there will be some finality to that particular study known as RARE II.

□ 1215

TRIBUTE TO MARY LOU REYN-OLDS UPON HER RETIREMENT AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF AUGUSTA CHAPTER OF AMERI-CAN RED CROSS

(Mr. BARNARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, many of my friends and constituents are gathering on April 13, 1983, for a testimonial dinner to honor a great Augustan and a great American, Miss Mary Lou Reynolds.

Miss Reynolds is retiring as executive director of the Augusta Chapter of the American Red Cross. She has served in this position with distinction since 1954. The Augusta chapter has had great success under her leadership.

Miss Reynolds came to Augusta when the local chapter was in a time of turmoil. I understand that three different people served as the executive director during the 12 months prior to her coming. She brought stability, she brought efficiency and she moved forward into new areas. It was

under her leadership that a program was begun in an Augusta hospital for training and using high school students as volunteer helpers. This grew into a national program which we now know as candy-strippers. The Augusta Red Cross now recruits and uses a veritable army of volunteers in many different areas. Last year 85,000 hours of volunteer service was given by volunteers working with the Augusta chapter.

Miss Reynolds is a talented and welleducated lady. She grew up in South Carolina, getting her undergraduate education at Columbia College and, later, a masters degree in social work. She taught French as a school teacher, and then worked with Indians in Oklahoma through the Methodist Church before beginning her career with Red Cross.

During World War II, Miss Reynolds served nobly as a Red Cross worker at Oliver General Army Hospital. She was on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to meet the needs of wounded American soldiers arriving from overseas for care and treatment at the hospital

Following the war, she rendered great service as a career Red Cross worker at a number of Army hospitals. This service continued until she was called back to Augusta to serve as executive director of our local Red Cross chapter.

Miss Reynolds is a bright and capable woman. She has dedicated her life to Red Cross and the good of our local chapter to the exclusion of other activities and interests, much as a minister may dedicate himself to the work of his church.

She is well known in the Augusta area and in Red Cross circles throughout our land. She is highly regarded for her efforts.

Miss Mary Lou Reynolds has not sought fame or fortune, but she is without doubt a great American. Her life presents a fine example for us all.

We congratulate her for distinguished service to the people of Augusta. We wish her well as she goes forward into a new stage of her life.

THE LATE HONORABLE PHILLIP BURTON

(Mr. HEFTEL of Hawaii asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HEFTEL of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Phil Burton is the passing of a very great Member of this body, the passing of a man who cared very deeply about people. His image was one of a hard driving, aggressive, pursuing, knowledgeable Member of this body who knew better than most how to make it work. But if it was in his capacity to make it work better than most, it was only so that he could

make it work better for people—the people who primarily need help and are not thought of very much in the process that we go through. He thought of them. He cared about them. He gave every ounce of his energy and, ultimately, of his life, to those people he cared about in America.

For Hawaii, for the Nation, his passing will be a great loss, a loss that will not easily be replaced, if ever to be replaced, in one human being.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC BUDGET CONTAINS PROVISION FOR PO-TENTIAL PAY INCREASE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Walker) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, back before the Easter holiday, when we left this body for recess, we passed a budget, we passed the liberal Democratic budget, a budget that had a number of things wrong with it. But one of the worst provisions of that budget was that it made provision for yet another congressional pay increase beginning on October 1 of this year.

The Washington Times, the newspaper here in this town, when it reported our action on that budget, reported that we had passed that budget that included an \$8,700 pay increase potential for Members of Congress.

Later, during the recess, the U.S. News & World Report came out and indicated in a paragraph in that magazine that this provision was buried down in the budget resolution.

I found constitutents of mine at home, as I talked during this recess period, who are extremely concerned that Congress has done it to them again, that here again Congress has buried down in the midst of a bill a provision which the vast majority of Americans cannot agree with. They realize that Congress just passed itself about a \$9,000 pay increase back in December, and then to come along, only 3 months later, with another bill, with another provision in it that may lead to another \$8,700 increase for Members of Congress, was just completely unacceptable to them.

Now, I raised this point on the House floor back before we went home on recess. I pointed out that everyone who had voted for that budget the day before voted to provide for a new congressional pay increase beginning on October 1 of this year. And that caused a little bit of a flurry of activity. In fact, the Democratic Study Group, one of our task force groups around here, came out with a sheet of paper in which they called that outright demagoguery, to contend that there was a congressional pay increase in that bill, and yet we had pointed

out that the Congressional Budget Office had said in its analysis that, in fact, there was room for a congressional pay increase in the bill and that the figures would indicate that the bill meant to provide for a congressional pay increase and, indeed, when you analyze the report on the bill, it went into great detail about all of the things that were down in the bill, but it left out any discussion of the fact that there was money in there for that congressional pay increase.

So I have a feeling that the American people are properly worried, particularly when they looked further down in that little sheet from the Democratic Study Committee and found out that one of the things they said down in there was that Representative Walker, who is complaining about this, voted for a budget last year that had the same provision in it.

Well, Representative WALKER also remembers that we ended up with a congressional pay increase out of that, too, and that is the problem, and that is what we want to make certain does not happen again in this Congress.

So, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a sense of the Congress resolution, just to allow us to make clear what that bill means or what it does not mean. I have a sense of the Congress resolution which says that nothing in House Concurrent Resolution 91, which is the budget bill, shall be interpreted as providing for a pay increase for Members of Congress.

It goes on to say that House Concurrent Resolution 91 shall not be interpreted to provide or define in any other way to provide a pay increase for Members of Congress.

It also says: "Nor should anything in House Concurrent Resolution 91 be construed as initiating the process of providing a pay increase for Members of Congress."

I would hope that a number of the Members of this body will see the need for this resolution, will agree to cosponsor it. I certainly open it for cosponsorship. But, more importantly, I think it deserves action.

If there is some possibility-and a number of different people, in analyzing the language of the budget resolution, indicated that there might be such a possibility-if such a possibility exists, I think Congress should act to clear up the question right now. If this body is unwilling to act, I think that will demonstrate that they knew exactly what they were doing in that budget resolution, that they knew exactly they were starting the process once again, they were opening the door for another congressional pay increase, that the way that they can cure it is by passing this resolution and passing it quickly so that there can be no mistake, for the lack of action on this resolution will be a lack of action on something that the American people will feel very much is not in their best interest.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would ask that any Members who are interested in cosponsoring the resolution be in touch with my office, and I would also ask that the leadership act quickly on the resolution, to clear up any questions that might exist.

THE ONGOING HOLOCAUST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this week's activities here in Washington and across the Nation in observing the "Days of Remembrance" of the Holocaust are indeed a very important occasion to remember, upon which to reflect and to renew a commitment that it shall never happen again.

Today, however, I want to speak about another holocaust going on now—too largely unnoticed, unlamented, and unchecked. There indeed is another holocaust in Cambodia about which few of us hear and about which some of our citizens wish not to hear.

Although smaller in scale than the terrible Nazi programs for extermination in the Second World War, the ongoing holocaust in Cambodia is equally horrible and devasting.

As all of you know, the Pol Pot regime took over control of Cambodia in 1975 and began its unprecedented reign of terror on the peace-loving Cambodian people. After thousands were killed or tortured to death as part of Pol Pot's purge of his own Communist Party, the Cambodians who opposed his regime were often imprisoned in camps which were so primitive that few prisoners survived. Other opponents to Pol Pot's ways were brutally executed or tortured to death. In recent years, the world press has reported gruesome stories of the recently uncovered mass graves and the bones of thousands of innocent Cambodians. Over 300,000 Cambodians were reportedly killed in the purge.

In more recent days, the suffering of the Cambodian people has continued. After the fall of Vietnam, the Communist regime solidified its power and began expanding outward into adjoining countries with the aid of their Soviet mentors. In 1978, over 100,000 firstline Vietnamese soldiers crossed the border and invaded Cambodia. By 1979, the Pol Pot regime fled to the western border near Thailand, and the Vietnamese Communists took over the capital, Phnom Phen.

In all too typical a pattern among Communist governments, any opposition to the advancing Vietnamese units was brutally crushed by overwhelming manpower and firepower. There are now over 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Chemical and biological weapons are reportedly being routinely used to suppress the opposition.

The fighting continues as the Vietnamese units attempt to take Pol Pot camps in the western sector of the country. The Cambodian peasants who are not killed in the frequent military engagements are often forced to flee from their villages or become refugees. It is estimated that over 500,000 Cambodians have fled from their country to seek refuge in Thalland. Those who voice any opposition to the new coalition government are sent to reeducation camps.

Although our Government has repeatedly called this terrible situation to the attention of the United Nations and other appropriate international bodies, the problems continue. The tragedy of Cambodia is a crime against the poor peasants who bear the brunt of Communist influence and aggression in Southeast Asia. It is genocide on a massive scale. It, too, is a crime against mankind on an incredible scale

As all Americans listen again to the accounts of the survivors of the European Holocaust, let us also not forget that today's holocaust is unfolding before our eyes in Cambodia. It is an intolerable crime against mankind that mankind must somehow stop.

□ 1230

CENTRAL AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOAKLEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Leach) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, while the attention of the Congress and the media has focused in recent months on events in El Salvador and Nicaragua, it should be noted that one presumably unintended side effect of the administration's policies in the region may be the undermining of the fragile democratic institution of Honduras.

The irony of the so-called domino theory is that it may very well be the administration's own clumsy attempts to use Honduras as a pawn in its single-minded effort to impose military solutions to Central American problems that may cause the Honduran domino to topple. The slow and painful efforts of the Hondurans themselves to forge a democratic and representative system appear to be of secondary concern to policymakers in Washington who treat this small Central American republic as a base from which to carry out its various cloakand-dagger schemes in other nations in the region.

It is from Honduras that the anti-Sandinista "contras" began their campaign to destabilize and overthrow the current Nicaraguan Government, campaign encouraged and financed in direct violation of legislation passed unanimously by this House. Now we hear of plans to use Honduras as a place to train Salvadoran troops as part of the administration's continuing attempt to seek a military, rather than a political, resolution of the Salvadoran civil war. Last year, the United States entered into an agreement with Honduras to upgrade military airfields in that country. This year, one of the largely overlooked components of the military and economic aid package for Central America that the President unveiled in his March 10 speech to the National Association of Manufacturers is \$17 million in military assistance for Honduras.

Mr. Speaker, the best thing we could do for Honduras would be to support its developing process, provide it with economic and humanitarian assistance through AID and the Peace Corps, and seek to isolate it from the turmoil around it. Instead, we seem intent upon drawing Honduras into the maelstrom of a regional conflict from which neither it nor we can profit. The administration's desire to train Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras shows little or no sensitivity for the history of strained relations between those two countries, which not long ago fought a war against each other.

Mr. Speaker, Central America is a healthy potpourri of independent states and people. It should not be treated as an amorphous group of interchangeable banana republics. The mistakes our Government made in Guatemala in 1954 and Cuba in 1961 must not be repeated.

When I visited Honduras and the other countries of Central America last January, I was deeply impressed by the sincerity of Honduran President Suazo Cordova and the progress toward democratic government that has taken place in a very brief span of time. But it was also clear that Honduras is unable or unwilling to resist the pressures being exerted upon it by our own Government. The American Ambassador in Tegucigalpa is the closest approximation we have to a proconsul in any country today. In our desire to convert Honduras into a staging area for U.S. intervention in Central America, we are contributing to the very conditions that prevent Honduran democracy from solidifying. Building up the Honduran military jeopardizes the democratic political institutions in the Widening and militarizing country. the political rivalries in Central America prevents the stability necessary for democracy to prosper. Arming and encouraging Nicaraguan exiles creates the possibility that in the not-too-distant future defeated or abandoned forces could be let loose within Honduras. The anger of the Contras might

just as easily be directed at the Hondurans as at the Sandinistas. In addition, the veiled threats of Sandinista leadership that leftist forces within Honduras can be expected to spawn countervailing anarchy cannot be lightly dismissed. A broader regional conflict, anarchy and insurrection are hardly the best prescriptions for fostering democratic reforms.

Honduras and Costa Rica are oases of relative tranquility on the otherwise bloody map of Central America. In its shortsighted pursuit of military victories, the administration may be undercutting the only real chances for democracy to thrive in the region. We are doing our friends and our ideals a major disservice by dragging the Hondurans into a conflict that neither they nor we can control.

NATIONAL POW-MIA RECOGNITION DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Mont-GOMERY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

. Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. Speaker. according to a congressional resolution passed last year, the President pro-claimed April 9, 1983, "National POW-MIA Recognition Day" in honor of two very special and unique groups of American soldiers. Last Saturday the Nation shared an excellent opportunity to offer a true and meaningful tribute to the American men and women who suffered in enemy prison camps, as well as those who gave their lives on foreign soil and whose remains have not been found.

I know many of my colleagues participated in ceremonies and activities around the country in tribute to the 142,307 Americans who have been subjected to prisoner of war captivity during the four wars this country has fought in this century. Many heard firsthand accounts of the cruel and inhumane treatment suffered at the

hands of their captors.

In the 97th Congress, Public Law 97-37, the Former Prisoner of War Benefits Act of 1981, was enacted to address this issue. This major legislation allows compensation benefits for psychosis and anxiety neurosis, provides eligibility for inpatient and outpatient treatment for former POW's, and reduces from 6 months to 30 days the required period of captivity for presumption of malnutrition.

Since enactment of this law, VA has been making a special effort to advise the surviving 90,801 American former prisoners of war about the special benefits extended to them. With the help of veterans' service organizations. VA has made contact with a large percentage of surviving POW's, including 60 women, most of whom were military nurses held prisoner by the Japanese during World War II.

All Americans ought to recognize the debt we owe these unsung and silent heroes and heroines. These valiant men and women relinquished their freedom in order that we might enjoy the blessings of peace.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted

Mr. EDWARDS of California, for 60 minutes, Tuesday, April 12, 1983.

Mrs. Boxer, for 60 minutes, Tues-

day, April 12, 1983.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Packard) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WALKER, today, for 30 minutes. Mr. Bereuter, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. LEACH of Iowa, today, for 30 minutes.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Dicks) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. Gonzalez, today, for 30 minutes. Mr. Annunzio, today, for 5 minutes. Mr. Montgomery, today, for 5 min-

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PACKARD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. Young of Alaska.

Mr. WINN.

Mr. BADHAM.

Mrs. Johnson in two instances.

Mr. Fish.

Mr. PARRIS.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. PORTER.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. KEMP.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. Dicks) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LEVINE of California.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. KILDEE in two instances.

Mr. Markey in two instances.

Mr. RICHARDSON

Mr. Anderson in 10 instances.

Mr. Gonzalez in 10 instances.

Mrs. LLOYD in five instances. Mr. Hamilton in 10 instances.

Mr. Brown of California in 10 instances.

Mr. Annunzio in six instances.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee in 10 instances

Mr. Boner of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. Murtha.

Mr. Long of Maryland.

Mr. MARTINEZ.

Mr. STARK in two instances.

Mr. FASCELL in two instances.

Mr. UDALL.

Mr. FORD of Tennessee in three instances.

Mr. English.

Mr. GEJDENSON.

Mr. FRANK.

Mr. Jones of Oklahoma.

Mr. COELHO.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 461. An act to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics for 5 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 589. An act to authorize \$15,500,000 for capital improvement projects on Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 809. An act to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

S. 820. An act to amend section 7 of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7706) to extend authorizations for appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

S. 821. An act to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the programs of the National Bureau of Standards for fiscal year 1984, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technolo-

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. HAWKINS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1900. An act to assure the solvency of the social security trust funds, to reform the medicare reimbursement of hospitals, to extend the Federal supplemental compensation program, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 157, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 12, 1983, at 12 o'clock noon in memory of the late Honorable PHILLIP BURTON of CaliforOATH OF OFFICE, MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies,

foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 98th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C.

DAN SCHAEFER, Sixth District, Colorado.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports of various House committees and delegations traveling under authorizations from the Speaker concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized by them during the fourth quarter of calendar year 1982 and first quarter of calendar year 1983 in connection with foreign travel pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31,

		Date		Per c	liem 1	Transp	portation	Other	purposes	To	tal
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure	Country	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²²
Louise Bracknell	11/14	11/18	Montreal, Canada	458.47	375.00					458.47	375.00

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31,

		Date				Per d	iem 1	Transp	ortation	Other	purposes	To	otal
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure		Country	SPIN	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Bill Frenzel	11/14	11/15	Germany			216.72	84.00						84.00
	11/15	11/19	Soviet Union			1.050.00	178.00		10.74		17.00		178 00
	11/19 11/22	11/22	France Switzerland			1,653.00 889.60	228.00 405.00	•••••••	. 19.74		17.93		265.67 405.00 5,693.06
Transportation by Department of Defense							100.00		5,693.06				5,693.06
Committee total							895.00		5,712.80		17.93		6,625,73

DAN ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman, Mar. 16, 1983.

AMENDED REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR CFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 1982

		Date		Per	diem 1	Transp	portation	Other	purposes	To	otal
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure	Country	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency *	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Thomas E. Mooney, staff	10/10 10/14	10/14 10/17	Switzerland Germany		132.00		•••••••••••				132.00
Commercial transportation	10/17	10/20	Italy		132.00		260.00				132.00
Tom Railsback, MC	10/11 10/14 10/16 10/19	10/14 10/16 10/19 10/20	Switzerland France Italy England		99.00 66.00 99.00 33.00						99.00 132.00 260.00 99.00 66.00
Committee total				-	660.00		260.00				920.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

^{*} Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
* If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended

Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
#If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, STEPHEN I. JACOBS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 13 AND MAR. 18, 1983

		Date		Per d	liem 1	Transpo	rtation	Other	purposes	T	otal
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure	Country	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²²
Stephen I. Jacobs	3/14 3/15	3/15 3/18	Great Britain	65.30 11,728	98.00 249.00		2,753.74				3,100.74

STEPHEN I JACOBS Mar 30 1983

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, ELEANOR KELLEY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 9 AND JAN. 20. 1983

	11 1	Date		Per d	liem 1	Transpo	ortation	Other	purposes	To	tal
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure	Country	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Eleanor Kelley	1/9 1/12 1/14 1/18	1/11 1/13 1/17 1/20	Venezuela Uruguay Brazil U.S. Virgin Islands	1,515.10 3,825 105,953 0	354.00 150.00 408.00		(3)			1,515.10 3,825 105,953 0	354.00 150.00 408.00 0
Committee totals					921.00						912.00

ELEANOR KELLEY, Feb. 8, 1983.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, ZIMBABWE, KENYA, GREECE, AND ITALY, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 7 AND JAN. 22, 1983

	1	Date			Per	diem 1	Transp	portation	Other	purposes	T	otal
Name of Member or employee	Arrival	Departure		Country	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²						
Frank Godfrey	1/7 1/9 1/12 1/14 1/17 1/20	1/9 1/12 1/14 1/17 1/20 1/22	Brazil South Africa Zimbabwe Kenya Greece Italy			270.00 324.00 216.00 324.00 324.00 238.00		. 8,019.90				270.00 324.00 216.00 324.00 324.00 238.00 8,019.90
Committee totals						1,696.00		. 8,019.90				9,715.90
Rita H. Hankins	1/7 1/9 1/12 1/14 1/17 1/20	1/9 1/12 1/14 1/17 1/20 1/22	Brazil South Africa Zimbabwe Kenya Greece Italy			195.00 324.00 141.00 249.00 324.00 238.00		. 8,019.90				195.00 324.00 141.00 249.00 324.00 238.00 8,019.90
Committee totals						1,471.00		8,019.90				. 9,490.90

FRANK GODFREY, RITA H. HANKINS, Feb. 18, 1983.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

852. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of April 1, 1983, pursuant to section 1014(e) of Public Law 93-344 (H. Doc. No. 95-43); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

853. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report, covering the month of March, on the manner in which the national interest of the United States has been

served by the payments made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the U.S. creditors on credits guaranteed by the CCC on which payments had not been received from the Polish People's Republic, pursuant to section 306 of Public Law 97-257; to the Committee on Appropriations.

854. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of Presidential determination No. 83-5, certifying assurances that proposed foreign military sales or agreements will not cause the transfer of sensitive U.S. equipment or technology in violation of the Arms Control Act, pursuant to section 163 of Public Law 97-377; to the Committee on Appropriations.

855. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 1333 and 1341 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

856. A letter from the Mayor of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia

857. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-20, Closing of a Portion of First Street, Northwest, Act of 1983, pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

858. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, D.C. Act 5-21, Closing of an Unimproved Public Alley in

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Per diem constitutes lodging and meals, all foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended a USAF. no individual cost figures available.

Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

Square 5189 Act of 1983, pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia

859. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-22, Real Property Tax Sale Regulations Amendment Act of 1982, pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia

860. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-23, Cable Television Communica-tions Act of 1981 Temporary Amendment Act of 1983, pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

861. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 5-24, District of Columbia Municipal Regulations Publication Temporary Act of 1983, pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

862. A letter from the Vice President for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting a report covering the period of January and February 1983 on the average number of passengers per day on board each train operated. and the on-time performance at the final destination of each train operated, by route and by railroad, pursuant to section 308(a)(2) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

863. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Congressional Relations, transmitting reports on political contributions by various ambassadorial nominees and by members of their families, pursuant to section 304(b)(2) of Public Law 96-465; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

864. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

865. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of basic corporate control laws (GAO/PAD-83-3, April 6, 1983); to the Committee on Government Operations.

866. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government

867. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report on the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1982, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

868. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend chapter 25 of title 18, United States Code to provide penalties for the forging of endorsements on, or fraudulently negotiating, U.S. checks or bonds or securities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

869. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of the Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Merchant Marine Act 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

870. A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, the

semiannual report on the effectiveness of the civil aviation security program, covering the period ending December 31, 1982, pursuant to section 315(a) of the Federal Aviation Act; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

871. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting four prospectuses for Federal construction projects, pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

872. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers on the Russian River Basin, Calif., together with other pertinent reports, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation on October 12, 1972; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

873. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of the Great Plains coal assification project (GAO/RCED-83-112, April 8, 1983); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Energy and Commerce; and Science and Technology.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A RE-PORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[Submitted April 8, 1983]

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged from the further consideration of H.R. 1071; H.R. 1071 referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANTHONY:

H.R. 2452. A bill to designate certain lands within the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma as wilderness areas, to release other lands within such National Forests for uses other than wilderness, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Broomfield, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Rinaldo, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Mica, Mr. Smith of Florida, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. CORCORAN, and Mr. CORRADA):

H.R. 2453. A bill to amend the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 to provide for radio broadcasting to Cuba; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LENT:

H.R. 2454. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide increases in primary insurance amounts to account for depressed replacement rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LLOYD:

H.R. 2455. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for the Clinch River breeder reactor research and development project for fiscal years 1984-90; to the Committee on Science and TechBy Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 2456. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 with respect to benefits payable to certain individuals who on December 31, 1974, had at least 10 years of railroad service and also were fully insured under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2457. A bill to provide that members of all commissions, councils, and similar bodies in the executive branch of the Government appointed from private life shall serve without any remuneration for their services other than travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses: to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 2458. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude life insurance proceeds from the gross estate for purposes of the Federal estate tax; to the Com-

mittee on Ways and Means. H.R. 2459. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the estate and gift taxes and the tax on generationskipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2460. A bill to reduce unemployment by providing that unemployment insurance funds may be used pursuant to State laws establishing programs for payments to employers who hire the unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. SIMON, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana, and Mr.

CORRADA):

H.R. 2461. A bill to extend and improve the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and to provide for the operation of the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults; to the Committee on Education and

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. Daniel, Mr. ROE, Mr. McNulty, and Mr. Bar-NARD)

H.R. 2462. A bill to provide for the placement of an appropriate statue or other memorial in Arlington National Cemetery to honor individuals who were combat glider pilots during World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 2463. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from wages, for purposes of computing benefits and taxes under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, the quarterly cash remuneration for the services of a domestic employee in a private home of the employer if such quarterly cash remuneration is less than \$200 or the employee has not attained age 19 before the beginning of the quarter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SEIBERLING (for himself and

Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 2464. A bill to recognize the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judici-

By Mr. WALGREN (for himself, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Brown of California, Mr. Dymally, Mr. Torricelli, and Mr. Boehlert):

H.R. 2465. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 and the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 for fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1985, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Science and Technology and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.J. Res. 231. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to contributions and expenditures intended to affect congressional, Presidential, and State elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENT:

Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution directing the Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to immediately conduct a study and report to Congress on steps which can be taken to correct the benefit disparity known as the notch problem, in order to insure equitable and fair treatment for those who have based their retirement plans on benefit levels which have existed for the past decade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALKER:

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that nothing in House Concurrent Resolution 91 shall be interpreted as providing a pay increase for Members of Congress; Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mrs. Boxer, and Mr. Patterson.

H.R. 42: Mr. HERTEL of Michigan.

H.R. 204: Mr. STOKES. H.R. 216: Mr. STAGGERS.

H.R. 223: Mr. RALPH M. HALL.

H.R. 237: Mr. HARTNETT.

H.R. 245: Mr. CARR.

H.R. 337: Mr. HOWARD. H.R. 338: Mr. Howard.

H.R. 991: Ms. MIKULSKI and Mr. RATCH-FORD.

H.R. 1077: Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. EVANS of Iowa, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Skeen, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Lujan, Mr. Davis, Mr. D'Amours, Mr. DASCHLE, and Mr. GREGG.

H.R. 1144: Mr. Gore and Mr. Anderson.

H.R. 1145: Mr. Wilson, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Staggers, Mr. Wise, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.R. 1266: Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Moody, Mr. Frank, Mrs. Boxer, and Mr. Smith of Florida.

H.R. 1272: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. DANIEL B.

CRANE, and Mr. SIMON.

H.R. 1299: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ROE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr.

H.R. 1300: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ROE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. AKAKA.

H.R. 1350: Mr. CONTE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. LUKEN.

H.R. 1531: Mr. Conyers, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Fazio, Mr. Harkin, and Mr. Morrison of Connecticut.

H.R. 1661: Mr. Bedell, Mr. Oxley, Mr. Chappie, Mr. Washington, Mr. Kogovsek, Mr. Roe, and Mrs. Boxer.
H.R. 1691: Mr. Nielson of Utah.

H.R. 1797: Mr. Frank, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Studds, Mr. Marriott, Mr. de Lugo, Ms.

Oakar, and Mr. Leach of Iowa.

H.R. 1873: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. Fauntroy, Mr. Studds, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Bonior of Michigan, Mr. Feighan, Mr. Tor-RICELLI, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. Ottinger, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Kostmayer, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Mineta, and Mr. Dorgan.

H.R. 1875: Mr. Mica, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Fascell, Mr. Young of Florida, Mr. Hutto, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CHAPPELL, and Mr. NELSON of Florida.

H.R. 1905: Mr. PATMAN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. DYSON, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BADHAM, Mr. ROWLAND, and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1937: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DICKS, and Mr.

H.R. 1998: Mr. BATES.

H.R. 2118: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. RATCHFORD, and Mr. WORTLEY.

H.R. 2188: Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 2355: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 2359: Mr. FASCELL and Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

H.R. 2377: Mr. Frank. H.J. Res. 61: Mrs. Martin of Illinois, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. GING-RICH, and Mr. PATTERSON.

H.J. Res. 62: Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Long of Maryland, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. McKernan, and Mr. Panetta.
H.J. Res. 184: Mr. Edwards of Alabama,

Mr. Conable, Mr. Mollohan, Mr. Berman, Mr. Sawyer, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. McCollum, Mr. Sisisky, Mr. Lowry of Washington, Mr. Parris, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Lujan.

H.J. Res. 186: Mr. SYNAR, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. GOOD-LING, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr.

COURTER.

H.J. Res. 187: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. FAUNT-ROY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. SHUM-

way, and Mr. Mazzoli.

H.J. Res. 215: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. FAZIO, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Rose, Mr. Pat-TERSON, Mr. VANDERGRIFF, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Owens, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Chappie, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Chapple, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Goodling, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Simon, Mr. Herrel of Michigan, Mr. Oxley, Mr. Bonior of Michigan, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Corcoran.

Res. 17: Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Green, Mr. Hance, Mr. Kostmayer, Mr.

ROBERTS, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H. Res. 53: Mr. Daniel B. Crane, Mr. Edwards of Oklahoma, Mr. Kindness, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Hiler, Mr. Nielson of Utah, Mr. WALKER, Mr. CRAIG, and Mr. PAUL.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

69. The SPEAKER presented a petition of council of the city of New York, relative to copyright law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1983

By Mr. DREIER of California: -On page 9, after line 3, insert the follow-

ing new paragraph:

"(5) such mortgagor has cooperated with such mortgagee in attempting to establish a plan for the making of partial payments of the amounts due under such mortgage or any other plan to correct the mortgage delinquency of such mortgagor without financial assistance under this title.".

Redesignate the subsequent paragraphs, and any references to such paragraphs, accordingly.

H.J. RES. 13

By Mr. KRAMER:

Page 5, after line 13, insert the following: "(7) Discussing the impact that the development of comprehensive defensive systems would have on the reduction and eventual obsolescence of nuclear weapons.".

-In the preamble, strike out "and" at the end of the fourth whereas clause, strike out ": Now, therefore, be it" at the end of the fifth whereas clause and insert in lieu thereof "; and", and insert after such clause the following:

"Whereas the President has called for the development of defensive systems that may ultimately make nuclear weapons obsolete:

Now, therefore, be it"

(Amendment to the amendment by Mr. BROOMFIELD.)

-In the preamble, strike out "and" at the end of the fourth whereas clause, strike out : Now, therefore, be it" at the end of the fifth whereas clause and insert in lieu thereof "; and", and insert after such clause the following:

'Whereas the President has called for the development of defensive systems that may ultimately make nuclear weapons obsolete:

Now, therefore, be it".

In the first section, strike out "and" at the end of paragraph (4), strike out "be it further" at the end of paragraph (5), and insert

after paragraph (5) the following: '(6) urges both powers to discuss the impact that the development of comprehen-

sive defensive systems would have on the reduction and eventual obsolescence of nuclear weapons; and be it further"

(Amendment to the amendment by Mr.

LEVITAS.)

-Strike out the period at the end of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Levitas amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following:

and should propose discussions with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the impact that the development of comprehensive defensive systems would have on the reduction and eventual obsolescence of nuclear weapons.". By Mr. LEWIS of California:

On page 4, line 18, after the word freeze strike out the period and insert "at equal levels of capabilities.'

On page 4, line 20, after the word freeze insert "at equal levels of capabilities"

On page 4, line 24, after the word freeze insert "at equal levels of capabilities'

On page 5, line 5, after the word freeze insert "at equal levels of capabilities".

On page 5, line 6, after the word reductions insert "to equal levels of capabilities". On page 5, line 21, after the word freeze

insert "at equal levels of capabilities". By Mr. McDONALD:

-Page 5, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 3. Resolve further that it is the sense of Congress that no provision of the resolution shall be carried out if, in the opinion of the executors, it fails to provide for the common defense, as required by the Constitution of the United States, or fails to provide adequate defense against all enemies as provided for in the oath of office.

By Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina: Page 4, beginning in line 21, strike out " missiles, and other delivery systems" insert in lieu thereof "and missiles".

—Page 5, after line 23, insert the following: Sec. 3. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to commit the United States, in pursuit of the negotiating objectives set forth in this resolution, to any unilateral steps suspending, deferring, or deciding against testing, production, or deployment of nuclear weapons.

-Page 5, after line 23, insert the following: SEC. 3. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to commit the United States, in pursuit of the negotiating objectives set forth in this resolution, to any unilateral steps in the authorization or appropriation process suspending, deferring, or deciding against testing, production, or deployment of nuclear weapons.

-Page 5, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 5. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to commit the United States, in pursuit of the negotiating objectives set forth in this resolution, to any steps suspending, deferring, or deciding against research and development, testing, production or deployment of nuclear warheads, mis-

siles, or delivery systems, unless agreed upon in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

—Page 5, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 5. Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to commit the United States, in pursuit of the negotiating objectives set forth in this resolution, to any steps in the authorization or appropriation process suspending, deferring, or deciding against research and development, testing, production or deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles, or delivery systems, unless agreed upon in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VIETNAM ERA GI BILL EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on March 21, 1983, I introduced H.R. 2204, which would extend the 10year time period for which Vietnamera veterans with Vietnam theater service may use educational benefits. Under this bill the expiration date of benefits, to those Vietnam theater service veterans who were separated from the service between January 1, 1966, and December 31, 1975, would be extended from the present 10 years to 20 years post discharge. Current law requires veterans to use their educational benefits within 10 years following discharge or by December 31, 1989, whichever is earlier.

The need for this legislation was brought to my attention by many of the federally chartered and nationally recognized veterans organizations, such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars for example. These organizations have passed resolutions at their conventions calling for Congress to introduce legislation extending GI bill educational benefits. Also, the need for this legislation was brought to my attention by the Operation Outreach Readjustment Vet Center in my congressional district in Memphis, Tenn. I have been in close communication with this vet center and others across the country, and these centers report that our veterans are begging for a second chance to enter the classroom or training shop and utilize those benefits accrued from their months and years in the military, but were not emotionally prepared 10 to 15 years ago.

A major national study of Vietnam veterans, by the Center for Policy Research in New York reported, "while 70 percent of the veterans as a whole went back to school after leaving the service, only 20 percent of those who served in Vietnam completed college. Only 7 percent of black veterans did The report specifically recommended extending the period of eligibility for GI educational and training benefits. In addition, the Veterans' Administration reported that two-fifths (1.08 million) of the Nation's 2.8 million veterans with Vietnam theater service had their eligibility for educational benefits under the GI bill run out at the end of 1982.

As you know, in the early 1970's, many of the Vietnam veterans were not ready for college because of the mental and physical problems that followed them home after the war, but through time, therapy or maturity, many of them have overcome these problems, and they are ready to enter the classroom, however, they are cut off from further school benefits due to the 10-year legislated expiration date.

Since unemployment is soaring and the job picture gets bleaker, education for these men and women, is a viable and practical answer. In January 1983, over 883,000 veterans were looking for work. The younger Vietnam veterans age 25 to 29 were suffering a rate of unemployment of 21.8 percent compared to nonveterans in the same age group who are unemployed at the rate of 13.7 percent. Also, approximately 217,000 Vietnam veterans between the ages of 25 and 34 have been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

An extension of 10 more years time from date of discharge to reenter school—what better way could the Congress and the Nation show their gratitude to Vietnam veterans than quick passage of this legislation. For example, a veteran who was discharged in 1966, would have an extension of time to 1986 to complete his education depending on his months of service.

I am sure you will agree that Vietnam veterans, today more than ever, need education, job training, and the chance to succeed. With the expiration of the GI bill and its educational benefits, many veterans, especially Vietnam veterans, will not have that chance.

H.R. 2204, will give our veterans the boost they need to travel the road to a secure life and future, and will help resolve the veteran unemployment situation, by allowing Vietnam vets to be trained in skills for which there is opportunity for long-term or lifelong employment.

With this in mind, I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this bill. I would also like to share with the Members a letter from the Las Vegas chapter of Vietnam Veterans of America on this subject. The letter will impart to you, better than I ever could, what extension of educational benefits could easily mean to some very deserving people. Following that, I ask that the bill be printed in the Record.

VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA, Las Vegas, Nev., July 21, 1982. Congressman James Santini, 300 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Nev.

Dear Congressman Santini: The Southern Nevada Chapter of Vietnam Veterans of America strongly supports the Harold Ford Bill to extend GI educational benefits. With this bill the time period that Vietnam era veterans have to use their educational benefits would change from 10 years to 20 years. We feel the change is justified for the following reasons:

1. Rather than a new program to help veterans, with the accompanying bureaucratic growth, the proposed bill simply changes the existing law to read 20 years instead of 10 years. The already existing program has proven its worth over the past 20 years. The mechanism and regulations are already in place and operating.

2. Veterans are not being given any more educational benefits than they have already earned. They would simply be given a longer time period in which to use these educational benefits.

As requested by Congressman Santini the following are scenarios of various veterans who could benefit from the Ford bill:

a. Veteran "A" returned home from Vietnam in 1969. He started attending a Junior College hoping to become an architect. Anti-war activity on campus made him uncomfortable. He had a hard time concentrating on studies. He found himself thinking a great deal about his friends who were still in Vietnam. He dropped out of school and went to work, in construction, got married and forgot about school.

He continued to dream and dwell on Vietnam in ensuing years. It was not until recently did he identify that he suffered from symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder. The guilt that he felt about his Vietnam experience had fostered self-destructive behaviors. He had been through two marriages and numerous jobs. After over a year of counseling at the local Vet Center he feels ready to make a new start. He knows he has the ability to become an architect. He has almost all of his educational benefits left—but time has run out and the door is closed due to the delimiting date.

b. Veterans "B" returned from Vietnam in 1971. He went to school under the GI bill while working part-time to support his family.

He completed two years of college in 1975. In that same year he began working full-time in a manufacturing plant due to financial need. He gave up his dream of an electrical engineering degree.

In the fall of 1981, he was laid off due to economic conditions, and a lack of seniority. Other employees who had worked there when he was in Vietnam retained their position.

He is presently working in an auto parts store. He has approximately 2½ years of educational benefits left but again the ten year time limit was in 1981.

An extension would give him the opportunity to return to school on a part-time basis to pursue his educational goal.

c. Veteran "C" is a 33 year old black combat veteran. He has had many readjustment difficulties. He has an erratic job history, two failed marriages including three children.

After many months of intensive counseling and hard work on his part, he has begun to set some realistic goals for his life. One of these include becoming a draftsman. He has shown talent in this area since childhood.

Although he has never used any of his educational benefits, he is ineligible due to

the ten year delimiting date.

Veteran "D" is a 35 year old Marine combat veteran who came to Las Vegas from Detroit about two years ago. He was a victim of the auto manufacturing layoffs and came to Nevada to seek a new career in gaming. He presently works as a waiter and due to family commitments has been unable to afford the cost of tuition to a local gaming school. Although he has used but one semester of his GI bill he again is ineligible due to the ten year delimiting date.

e. Veteran "E" is a 34 year old Vietnam incountry veteran with a mild service-connected disability. He has had difficulties since Vietnam. These difficulties have manifested themselves in chronic unemployment, social isolation and corresponding family difficulties. In the past two years, he has become an integral of Vietnam Veterans of America. This has facilitated his feelings of worth and strengthened his pride in being a Vietnam veteran. He has received counseling at the local Vet Center. He finally feels ready to begin a career and has interests in refrigeration and air conditioning repair. If he were eligible, he would like to use his GI bill to go to this school.

We hope these short histories will give you a better picture of the many thousands of Vietnam veterans who could benefit from a change in this law. We feel that HR 5762, if passed, will have major impact on the readjustment efforts of Vietnam veterans.

We appreciate your interest in this bill and would be happy to assist you in any way in promoting its passage.

Sincerely.

CHESTER NEVILLE, President, Southern Nevada Chapter, Vietnam Veterans of America.

H.R. 2204

A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the period of eligibility for GI bill educational benefits for certain veterans of the Vietnam era

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1662 of title 38 United States Code, is amended-

(1) by adding at the end of subsection (a)

the following new paragraph:

"(4) In the case of an eligible veteran who served in the Vietnam theater of operations during the Vietnam era and who was discharged or released from active duty during the period beginning on January 1, 1966, and ending on December 31, 1975, the delimiting period applicable to such veteran for

purposes of this section shall be 20 years.";
(2) by striking out "10-year" delimiting period" each place it appears in subsections (b) and (c) and inserting in lieu thereof "applicable delimiting period";

(3) by striking out "10-year in subsection (d); and

(4) by striking out the period at the end of subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof , except that a veteran to whom subsection (a)(4) of this section applies may be afford1995.".●

SMITHTOWN FIRE DEPARTMENT 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM CARNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, April 11, 1983

. Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on February 26 of this year, the Smithtown, Long Island, Fire Department marked its 75th anniversary. It was on this date in 1908 that the decision was made to organize this volunteer fire fighting unit. The Smithtown Volunteer Hook and Ladder Company began with 30 members and the first fire house was dedicated on March 2, 1909.

A fire district was formed in 1928 and a fire tax was levied on the people of Smithtown to help obtain the necessary funds to support the department and modernize equipment. A telephone was first installed in the fire house in 1930 and portable communications radios were first used in the 1950's. The present headquarters of the department was dedicated in 1956.

From its first \$75 hook and ladder vehicle and fire alarm made from the rim of one of the drive wheels of an old locomotive, the Smithtown Fire Department has evolved into a wellequipped modern fire fighting organization, with a sophisticated communications system, a comprehensive training program, and a variety of fire fighting and rescue equipment in the main headquarters and in two substations.

The people of Smithtown can take justifiable pride in the dedication and professionalism of their firefighters who promise, in their oath, to do their jobs "to the best of our ability, so help us God." I would like to take this opportunity to add my congratulations on a job well done and my best wishes for a prosperous and successful future to Chief Richard D. Keller, First Assistant Chief Robert M. Luttmann, Second Assistant Chief Thomas A. Buffa, Third Assistant Chief Matthew B. Kondenar, Jr., Secretary Richard W. Gehrt, and Treasurer Andrew Conticelli, and all the members of the 75th anniversary committee.

REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1983

• Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, as a child of survivors of the Holocaust, I have many personal feelings about the American gathering in Washington this week. The gathering awakens

ed such assistance until December 31, memories inherited from my parents of family and friends exterminated by Hitler's atrocities, family I will never know, whose fates were determined by a conspiracy of silence.

The gathering, however, carries far more purpose than simply reuniting those who experienced the incomprehensible, important as this may be. The deeper goal of this event is to preserve the collective memory of the Holocaust and, by doing so, to prevent humanity from ever again turning on itself.

When we gather next week to remember the deaths of 6 million Jews, we deny Hitler and his cohorts-both past and current-yet another victory. Nazism sought not only to exterminate all of the Jews in the world, but to erase even the memory of their ex-

The Nazi crime, which came frighteningly close to complete fulfillment in a callously indifferent world, is thwarted by our memory. Though we cannot undo their deeds, we can at least transmit the memory of their victims through our collective recollec-

The Holocaust represents a specific type of evil, a systematic and bureaucratically organized evil, sponsored by the state and using all of the power and the mechanisms available to a modern government. The magnitude and the impersonal nature of the crime is impossible to grasp fully.

Only by preserving the testimony of the survivors do we realize that the distance between a threat and its realization can be short. Hitler's promise, regarded as ludicrous in 1939, became a reality in two short years as the world stood by in disbelief.

The Holocaust is the source of many lessons, not only to the Jewish people, but to the entire human race. While no event, thankfully, has equaled the Holocaust in its magnitude or intentionality, just within the past few years we have witnessed genocides in Cambodia, Somalia, Iran, Guatemala, and gross violations of human rights in numerous other nations.

When Hitler first advanced his "final solution," his advisers cautioned him that the world would not stand idly by during such a mass murder. Hitler silenced his opposition by asking, "Who remembers the Armenians?" The world's inaction signaled tacit consent with the processes of destruction.

We can learn from the bleakness of the Holocaust to care, to remember, and to assume responsibility. We must pledge to speak out against all manifestations of intolerance, no matter against whom they are directed.

In my office, near my desk, I keep the following quote by Pastor Martin Niemoeller, which, I believe, embodies

the most important lesson of the Holo-

In Germany, they came first for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was Protestant. Then they came for me, and by that time no one was left to speak up.

AMERICAN GATHERING OF HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 7, 1983

• Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today we honor those who survived one of the darkest periods in history. Today we honor the survivors to the Holocaust. The word "survival" is bittersweet—tasting as much of the terrible threat that made survival a desperate goal—as it does of the survivors' ultimate success. To honor those who survived is to recognize how difficult that survival was. To celebrate survived is to remember how few survived. We cannot divorce our celebration of the living from our mourning for the dead.

Survival means something different to every man, woman, and child threatened with extermination by the Nazis. Survival came from strength, wits, craft, luck, patience, hope, and fear. Survival pulled families together and tore them apart. Survival was found in a dark cellar, a thick woods, behind the barrel of a gun and deep within the soul. Survival was an instinct, an obligation, a desire. Survival left the scars of loneliness, suffering,

guilt, and painful memories.

Although we who were not victims can never fully comprehend the horrors of the Holocaust, it is our duty to come as close to comprehension as we can. We must try, as upholders of democracy and freedom, to understand to what depths of evil human action can sink. To that end, the survivors offer us a precious gift: A vivid memory of the facts. Too often we recall our obligation to "remember the past so as not to repeat it" only to confine our memory to the distant, general fact that 6 million Jews were killed during World War II. Too often we refuse to let our memory stray over the more grizzly details that were facts of life in the concentration camps. We allow ourselves to forget the disease, filth and famine, the ovens and the "showers." But the survivors saw and heard of these gruesome sights. These were the facts which they fought to escape and from which they struggled to shield loved ones and strangers. These are the

facts branded on their arms and filling the void left by lost family members.

Let us not, today, let that number, 6 million, simply become another casualty figure for our history books. Let it leap from the page as 6 million individuals crying out against anti-semitism, oppression, murder, depravity, and apathy. The survivors, armed with their memories and facts, can help release the dead from that page.

In seeking the aid of their memories, we ask survivors to the Holocaust to endure even more than they have already endured. They have accepted the painful responsibility of remembering what many would like desperately to forget. Therefore, we honor these survivors doubly: For their strength to survive and for their courage to recall that survival. Let them not suffer twice in vain. Let us commit ourselves to protecting human rights throughout the world with the heavy weight on our conscience of all those, living and dead, who were denied that protection.

OKLAHOMANS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, since entering Congress, I have distributed a questionnaire annually among the citizens of Oklahoma's First District, and Oklahomans have responded enthusiastically to the opportunity to participate in the decisionmaking process. This year was no exception as over 10,000 citizens completed and returned their questionnaires to me. We have now finished compiling the results of the 1983 questionnaire, and I am pleased to make the views of these Oklahomans a part of the Congressional Record:

1983 QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

(1) The success or failure of any economic program depends on the confidence Americans have in the future. In determining what corrective changes are needed to insure success of this economic program, your feelings about economic conditions are very important. Do you agree with the following statements?

[in percent]

	Agree	Disagree
People like you were better off in 1982 than they were in 1981	44	56
People like you will be better off this year than they were last year	42	58
People like you will be better off this year than they were 10 years ago.	54	46
It will cost less (interest rates) to borrow money by the end of this year.	61	39
Unemployment will still be a major problem at the end of this year. Farmers will be better off this year than they were	88	12
last year	23 63 27	77 37 73
The economy will be healthy by the end of this year	27	73

	Agree	Disagree
Consumers like you are likely to start spending, such as buying an automobile or a major appliance for your home, by the end of the year	41	59
The elderly, the poor, and the handicapped will be especially hard hit economically this year	73 33	27 67

(2) The President's economic advisors estimate that the Federal deficit will be about \$200 billion under the President's current policies without changes. What would you tell the President and the Congress about the size of the deficit.

Percent							
	today's		right	all	is	deficit	The
8						nomy	eco
91	l	u	e redi	uld l	ho	deficit s	The
1	ed	re	e incr	uld t	ho	deficit s	The

(3) Even with cuts of \$107 in domestic programs which the last Congress approved, most experts agree that the President's deficit will approach \$200 billion because of the rapid buildup of defense/Pentagon spending and the reduction of Federal taxes which were a part of his economic program. The Republican leadership in the Senate says there is not enough money in domestic discretionary programs to cut the budget significantly. They have made many other suggestions to cut those deficits. Please indicate your preference below:

	Percent
Reduce defense spending increases to 5 percent real growth, but leave	
taxes alone	60
Increase taxes to pay for the defense buildup	9
Slow down defense spending and raise taxes to close the deficit gap	22
Do nothing about the deficits, and leave defense spending and taxes alone	9

(4) Unemployment is at its highest level since the Great Depression. There is significant disagreement over what the Government should do about it. Please indicate which one of these suggestions comes closest to your views:

	Percent
Do nothing, and let things stand as they are	7
Increase funding for federal training job programs to help people devel- op new jobs skills	11
Create jobs funded by the government	11
Continue to cut federal jobs and job training programs	10
Create jobs by stimulating business activity through reducing budget deficits and more expansive Feder- al Reserve monetary policy	61

The social security program, which protects 32 million Americans in their retirement years, is in financial difficulty. Due primarily to high inflation and high unemployment, the trust fund has been depleted at a rate that jeopardizes the timely payment of basic benefits to current retirees as early as July, 1983. Which of the following approaches would you recommend to the President and Congress to insure that the elderly receive their benefits, now and in the future?

[In percent]

	Agree	Disagree
Reduce the basic benefits current retirees receive	15	85
Slow down the cost of living adjustments (COLA) on benefits	66	34
Increase or move up the payroll tax	27 78	34 73 22 56
Include new Federal employees in social security	81	19

Preliminary reports from the Administration indicate that the President is going to recommend further cuts of \$30 billion in social programs for 1983. If you were advising him, which of the following programs would you say should be increased, reduced, or remain the same?

Higher education, scholarships, and loans: Increased..... Reduced 33 Education for the handicapped: Increased..... Reduced Child nutrition programs: 16 Increased..... Decreased..... Food and shelter for the needy: 26 Increased..... Reduced Medical care for the elderly and disabled: Increased..... Reduced Unemployment compensation: Increased..... 10 Reduced Same.....

IN MEMORY OF MILTON FIRESTONE

HON. LARRY WINN, JR

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to note with sadness the passing of Milton Firestone, who for nearly 20 years had been the editor and president of the Kansas City Jewish Chronicle. Not only was Mr. Firestone a fine newspaperman, but he was a leader in numerous community and service organizations in the Kansas City area. The March 11 edition of the Kansas City Jewish Chronicle contained the following article in his honor, which I would like to insert into the official RECORD:

Milton Firestone, who guided The Kansas City Jewish Chronicle through two decades of change and growth, died Sunday after an apparent heart attack. He was 55.

Mr. Firestone had reported feeling ill on Sunday morning, and shortly after 1 p.m. was taken to Menorah Medical Center, where he died about 90 minutes later. Services were held Wednesday at the Louis Memorial Chapel; burial was in Mount Carmel Cemetery.

He had been editor of The Jewish Chronicle since 1963 and president since 1964,

having purchased the paper from the late Victor Slone. Under his direction, The Chronicle became one of the country's leading Anglo-Jewish weeklies. Mr. Firestone's first issue of The Chronicle, dated June 7, 1963, contained a statement of principles that continued to be the paper's goal through the following years:

"It is our earnest desire that The Kansas City Jewish Chronicle continue to be a unifying influence in our Jewish community," he wrote, "thereby helping to counteract the centrifugal forces that tend to divide us. We shall not render criticism for its own sake, yet we reserve the right to dissent ediorially when we believe such non-concurrence essential. . . With the help of Almighty G-d, we pledge our wholehearted, sincere efforts to the continuing vitality and development of our community, our country, and the Jewish people."

The turbulent course of the State of Israel and the American Jewish community was well-documented under his editorship, and he publicly stated his refusal to shy away from issues on which many of his readers disagreed. A debate over whether to report intermarriages lasted for weeks in 1964, and a controversial decision to reject a stipend from the Jewish Federation was

Shortly before the outbreak of the Six-Day War in 1967, Mr. Firestone and his wife Bea made their first reporting trip to Israel. He returned to Israel for five subsequent trips, the last in July of 1982, during Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Mr. Firestone accomapanied Israeli troops to Beirut, and filed several weeks' worth of dispatches including the following:

"We saw an Israeli Army that has accomplished a new series of miracles, defeating a mountainous quantity of Soviet-made planes, tanks and ultra-modern armaments, while maintaining the highest standards of Jewish respect for human life and property-yet an army which has been branded by much of the world as aggressors, brutal militarists, and oppressors. We saw an Israeli people which has endured years of calculated terrorism and killing by an unprincipled PLO, financed and supplied by Arab extremists and Soviet arms factories-until that Israeli people, goaded and deeply hurt, struck back with great power, skill and bravery, only to find the propaganda tables turned by the vicious and malicious world media which promote the 'big lie' techniques into an art, which depict the victims as the villians, which turn David into Goliath, and turn a people which truly loves peace into a bloodthirsty horde bent on destruction and death."

Mr. Firestone was also deeply concerned about the physical appearance and production details of the newspaper, and spent many hours each week ensuring that photographs were well-placed and headlines well-written. In 1964, he changed the printing process of The Chronicle from letterpress to offset, resulting in better reproduction and legibility. He moved the paper's offices several times, from its original location at 10th and Main to its present office in the Sun Publications Building at I-435 and Metcalf.

"Mid-America's Promise," a history of the Kansas City Jewish community edited by Dr. Joseph Schultz and published in 1982, described Mr. Firestone's contribution as "a sense of we, a sense of experience shared with others. Each week the readers of the Kansas City Jewish Chronicle get a feeling of kelal Yisrael, of a shared Jewish community and a common Jewish destiny."

Mr. Firestone was born in New York City in 1927, and moved with his family to Kansas City the next year. He attended Kansas City public schools, graduating from Central High School in 1943, and attended the religious school of Beth Shalom Synagogue.

In 1947 he was graduated from the University of Kansas with a bachelor's degree in economics, and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. At K.U. he was president of the Jewish Students Union.

During the Korean War he served in the Adjutant General Corps, and in 1954 he married the former Miss Bea Blumenthal. He worked as comptroller and office manager of the Columbia Glass and Window Co. until his purchase of the Chronicle in 1963.

In 1966, Mr. Firestone and his wife were one of a handful of families that helped establish the Hebrew Academy of Greater Kansas City, now known as the Hyman Brand Hebrew Academy. Mr. Firestone used the news columns of The Chronicle to help fight considerable community opposition to the day school, which has since become a major educational institution in the area. He served on the schools executive board and on its board of trustees.

He was active in the American Jewish Press Association, attending its yearly conventions and serving as national treasurer and vice-president. He was also a member of the World Federation of Jewish Journalists, the Society of Professional Journalists, and several other professional organizations.

Mr. Firestone was a member of Beth Shalom Synagogue, serving on its board of directors, its school and ritual committees. He was an associate member of Beth Israel Abraham and Voliner Synagogue.

He was a member of the Beth Shalom Men's Club, B'nai B'rith Lodge No. 184, the Jewish Community Center, the Jewish Education Council, Friends of Shalom Plaza, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Congress of Barial Equality

of Racial Equality.

In 1965, he was named Man of the Year by the Heart of America chapter of B'nai B'rith Women. He received the Community Service Award of the Heart of America B'nai B'rith Lodge in 1964.

TO RECOGNIZE THE NAVY WIVES CLUBS OF AMERICA

HON. HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call attention to the outstanding work of the Navy Wives Clubs of America. This nonprofit organization has long been making fine contributions to our society, through its efforts in a wide variety of charitable activities. In recognition of their excellence, I have introduced H.R. 2372, a bill which would grant a Federal charter to the Navy Wives Clubs of America (NWCA).

The membership of this organization is composed of the wives of enlisted men in the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Coast Guard. The purpose of the NWCA is to uphold the Constitution, perform charitable activities, and promote a friendly relationship among the wives of enlisted men. NWCA has not only been upholding these standards, but also building upon them ever since its establishment in 1935.

As a nonprofit service organization, NWCA works wholly for charitable and educational purposes. In addition to sponsoring its own activities and fundraisers, NWCA also works in cooperation with other nonprofit organizations and institutions, including the Salvation Army, the March of Dimes, and the Boys Clubs of America, to name but a few.

NWCA has recently been involved with activities ranging from organizing Christmas parties at orphanages to assisting with Red Cross bloodmobiles. NWCA's longstanding record of responding to our public needs, whether in the military or civilian world, is truly exceptional.

In addition, this organization works to promote strong educational values by maintaining a scholarship foundation. Since the foundation's establishment in 1952, NWCA has been granting 20 scholarships each year to the sons and daughters of enlisted men.

NWCA's outstanding record of worthy public service is truly deserving our recognition by the granting of a Federal charter. I invite my colleagues to join me in support of this measure.

THE SOVIETS: ANY MEANS TO JUSTIFY THE END?

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House an excellent and informative article which Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, at the Department of State, has written about the use of chemical and toxic weapons in Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia. The article appeared in the Washington Post of April 11, 1983.

As all of you know, Mr. Eagleburger is a respected veteran Foreign Service officer who has served both in the Department and overseas. Mr. Eagleburger served with distinction as the American Ambassador to Yugoslavia and has held numerous high-level positions in the Department of State. He served as the executive assistant to former Secretary of State Kissinger and later as the Under Secretary of State for Management.

What concerns me in reading this insightful overview of the Soviets and their use of these deadly chemical and

toxic weapons is that our country has signed agreements with the U.S.S.R. prohibiting the use of these agents.

I am confident that our Government has complied with both the letter and the spirit of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Geneva protocol which prohibits the use of these weapons in war.

I would seriously question the trustworthiness of a nation which signs accords and then feels free to violate them as if they did not exist.

Another equally frightening aspect of this question is that the Soviets appear willing to resort to any trick or weapon to win. If they are willing to resort to using these agents in a relatively small conflict, what might they be willing to do to win a major confrontation with the free world?

I believe that all of us who will shortly cast our votes regarding the nuclear freeze issue must carefully think about Soviet past performance and their future intentions. Let us not forget that America respects signed agreements. We assume that the other signatories are equally trustworthy. If the other side intentionally violates agreements behind our back, the future security of our country and the free world could be put into jeopardy. Trust is the key word in international agreements.

Let us all pause before casting our vote and again look at this situation. It is more than a significant decision. It is the future of the free world.

THE YELLOW RAIN IS NO HOAX (By Lawrence S. Eagleburger)

People are dying in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan from chemical and toxin weapons. Most of us thought such inhumane warfare was outlawed. It was—some 58 years ago. But to the innocent victims and eyewitnesses to the death and suffering caused by Yellow Rain, this offers little solace. Neither is their plight lessened by debate in the West over the significance of results of the analysis of a single set of samples.

On March 6 and March 20, The Washington Post ran articles on a report prepared by an Australian government laboratory. The report describes tests conducted by Australian scientists on a set of suspected Yellow Rain samples from Southeast Asia. These scientists concluded that "... The yellow spots [on the samples] were formed from the pollen of rainforest trees. No significant toxicity could be found. The items were fakes."

But the articles failed to emphasize the final conclusion contained in the report. Namely, that the analysis of these particular samples "... sheds no light at all on the main question as to whether mycotoxins have been used as warfare agents in Laos and Kampuchea." This is an important conclusion. It alerts the reader that conclusions about Yellow Rain have to be based on a broad range of information and evidence. That is exactly how the United States has addressed the question. And the public is entitled to be aware of that and of what the United States is doing about it.

Information provided by sample analysis and that is what the recent Post articles relied on—is only one part of the much broader body of evidence that has been weighed by the United States in reaching its conclusion. Evaluation of the overall evidence is done carefully and systematically. Each piece is checked and cross-checked against each other piece. Report from victims and eyewitnesses, medical and relief workers, journalists, defectors, private U.S. and foreign citizens, and government officials are collected, studied and assessed. Intelligence information on military activities, on troops, and on equipment in the areas of the attacks is scrutinized. Medical data from examinations and interviews with victims, from autopsy reports and from medical and scientific studies are compiled and evaluated. Analysis of a wide variety of samples. e.g., soil, vegetation, agent residue, human blood and tissue, is factored into the larger equation, as are other relevant data, such as information about weather conditions and material from scientific and other opensource literature.

Much of this work is done by U.S. government analysis and scientists. Non-governmental scientists and consultants have also contributed to the analysis of data and the review of the evidence and conclusions presented by the United States in its two detailed special reports to Congress and the United Nations. Additionally, a number of scientists, physicians and other individuals in other countries are conducting their own independent investigations of this problem. This work must be evaluated, as well, as part of the overall body of evidence.

On the basis of thousands of pieces of mutually corroborative evidence, the United States has concluded that chemical and toxin weapons are being used by the Soviets, the Vietnamese and the Lao against innocent men, women and children in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. The evidence for this conclusion has been publicized in extensive detail.

What we are witnessing today in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan cannot be attributed to natural phenomena. Neither can it be stopped by the efforts of a single country. This does not mean, though, that the problem should just be ignored. Then what can be done?

First, individuals and governments can undertake their own investigations of Yellow Rain. The United States fully supports and encourages such efforts. We do so because this is an issue of international importance and concern.

Second, people and organizations, as well as governments, can and should speak out on this issue. We must not be passive, else we invite further mockery of the rule of law, and graver violations of human rights.

Third, it is not sufficient merely to exhort the world to condemn those who supply and use these weapons. Rather, nations must work together to find a way to ensure that these weapons are effectively and totally abolished.

In 1925, the Geneva Protocol prohibited the first use in war of chemical, biological and poison weapons. Fifty years later, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention entered into force, making it illegal to develop, produce, possess or transfer biological and toxin weapons. Unfortunately, however, both of these treaties have two basic flaws: neither contains arrangements to verify that others are not violating the agreements. Nor do the agreements provide any effective mechanism for resolving concerns relating to suspected violations.

The United States is seeking, with others, to remedy these shortcomings. Only two

months ago, the United States proposed that negotiations begin on a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons—a ban that would eliminate these terrible weapons from the arsenals of the world forever; a ban that would thereby eliminate any possibility that chemical weapons would be used.

The United States also put forward its detailed views as to what such a total chemical weapons ban should contain in the 40-nation Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. Among other things, the United States emphasized the crucial importance of mandatory on-site inspections. The United States did so because it believes an independent, impartial verification system, which is observed by and responsive to all parties, is absolutely essential if there is to be confidence that the provisions of the ban are being faithfully observed.

The United States is eager to proceed with working out an effective chemical weapons ban that takes account of the legitimate interests of all. It is now up to the Soviet Union to show whether it wishes as well to work constructively to ban chemical weapons completely and forever. It is up to the Soviet Union to demonstrate whether it will accept effective arms control in place of its massive chemical warfare capability. Above all, it is up to Soviet Union to cease using chemical and toxin weapons on defenseless people.

The answer to Yellow Rain is not to turn our backs on the plight of the victims or to ignore the illegal actions of the Soviet Union and its allies. Neither is it for us to turn our backs on arms control, as some have suggested. In the near term, the answer lies in having the civilized world demonstrate, first, its concern for today's victims of chemical warfare and, second, its contempt for actions that violate long-established and accepted practices and precepts of international law and agreements.

Countries must also seek in the near term, and urgently, to negotiate truly effective arms control constraints on these weapons. Arms control treaties must be concluded that have real teeth in them. These treaties must provide for full and effective verification that countries are abiding by the terms of the agreement. And the treaties must provide the right to challenge a suspected violator and the means to resolve such concerns in a way that will safeguard the security of all the parties to the agreement. In the end, we must effectively eliminate this entire class of weapons.

EXEMPTING PART-TIME BABY-SITTERS FROM THE PAYROLL TAX

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing today a bill I first introduced late last year. Its purpose is to increase the wages an employer can pay a part-time babysitter without having to withhold and match social security payroll taxes on the value of those services.

My interest in this legislation was prompted by a letter from a constituent pointing out that the existing \$50

per quarter exemption, established in the 1950's, is too low in light of today's wage levels. He and many others who hire babysitters must comply with onerous payroll tax withholding and matching procedures intended to apply to domestic employees who work many more hours.

I recognize that most employers in similar situations simply ignore the payroll tax withholding and matching requirement, but that is not a habit we should encourage by failing to raise the threshold to more realistic levels. In addition, it is my understanding that the IRS has in fact brought some enforcement actions when violations in this area have come to light during the course of examinations in other areas.

The legislation I am introducing increases the wage threshold from \$50 per quarter to \$200 per quarter. Once that threshold is breached, all income for the quarter, not simply the increment above \$200, is subject to withholding and matching. While the \$200 limit itself may seem somewhat low, it ensures that full-time domestic workers who work for more than one employer are fully covered for the work done for each employer.

In addition, the bill contains a blanket exemption from withholding and matching in the case of babysitters under the age of 19. No withholding is required for such babysitters, whatever amount of wages is received. This provision will permit most teenage babysitters to work through the summer after their senior year in high school before being affected by the \$200 per quarter limit.

This problem is insignificant in relation to the difficult social security problems Congress must grapple with in the coming months. But I am hopeful that such an improvement can be included in legislation which we will consider.

THE VOTING RECORD OF MORRIS K. UDALL

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, it has become my practice from time to time to list my votes in the House of Representatives here in the Congressional Record. I strongly believe that the people of Arizona have a right to know where I stand on the issues decided by the House, and I have found that printing my record here is the best way to provide that information.

This is not an all-inclusive list. I have omitted noncontroversial votes such as quorum calls, motions to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House, and motions to approve the Journal of the previous day.

The descriptions are necessarily somewhat short, and I am sure that some of my constituents will have additional questions about the issues described here. So I invite them to write me for specifics, or to visit my district office at 300 North Main in Tucson or 1419 North Third Street, Suite 103, in Phoenix.

The list is arranged as follows:

KEY

1. Official rollcall number;

2. Number of the bill or resolution;

3. Title of the bill or resolution;4. A description of issue being voted on;

5. The date of the action;

My vote, in the form Y=yeas. N=no, and NV=not voting.

7. The vote of the entire Arizona delegation, in the form (Yes-No-Not voting);

8. An indication whether the motion or amendment was passed or rejected; and

9. The total vote.
409. HR 5133. Automobile Domestic Content Requirements. Amendment to permit the secretary of transportation to adjust domestic content requirements if the adjustments would prevent the closing of, or encourage the construction of, foreign automobile plants in the United States. Rejected 11-331: N(0-2-2), December 10.

410. S 2355. Telecommunications for the Disabled. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to require that coin-operated and emergency telephones be usable by persons with hearing aids. Motion agreed to 365-14: Y(1-2-1), December 13.

411. HJ Res 429. State Commissions on Teacher Excellence. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution calling on states to establish commissions to study the quality of teaching in the schools. Motion

rejected 225-153: Y(1-2-1), December 13.

412. HR 4281. Critical Materials Act.
Motion to suspend the rules and pass the
bill to establish a Council on Critical Materials, within the Office of the President, to
coordinate federal policies aimed at ensuring a safe, stable supply of essential minerals and other products. Motion rejected 215164: Y(2-1-1), December 13.

413. HR 7044. Mail Order Consumer Protection. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to strengthen the authority of the U.S. Postal Service to crack down on mail fraud. Motion agreed to 320-61: Y(2-1-1), December 13.

414. S 2059. Ethics in Government Act of 1982. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to revise and extend for five years a law allowing for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate matters involving high government and political party campaign officials. Motion agreed to 347-37: Y(3-0-1). December 13.

415. S 1621. Southern Nevada Water Project. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$1.5 million for federal purchase, on a non-reimbursable basis, of certain new parts for pumping stations of the southern Nevada water project. Motion rejected 67-315: Y(3-0-1), December 13

416. HR 3191. North American Convention Tax. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to allow certain tax deductions for business conventions held on North American cruise ships. Motion rejected 219-164: V(1-2-1) December 13

Y(1-2-1), December 13. 417. HJ Res 553. Indian Tribes Legal Claims. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution to extend the time limit for American Indian Tribes to bring legal damage suits in cases arising prior to 1966. Motion rejected 228-153: Y(1-2-1), De-

418. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropria tions, Fiscal 1983. Adoption of the rule (H. Res. 626) providing for House floor consideration of the joint resolution to provide temporary funding for various government agencies and to provide \$5.4 billion for jobs programs. Adopted 223-163: Y(2-2-0-), De-

419. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Amendment to require that at least 50 percent of Agency for International Development bilateral assistance funds be used to finance projects that benefit those living in absolute poverty. Adopted

227-184: Y(1-3-0), December 14. 420. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983/Pay Raise. Amendment to increase pay for members of Congress by 15 percent, to \$69,800, and to provide pay increases of varying percentages for seniorlevel federal officials and employees. Adopt-

ed 303-109: Y(3-1-0), December 14.

421. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983/Pay Raise. Amendment to retain the existing cap on salaries of members of Congress at \$60,662.50 a year. Re-

jected 208-208: N(2-2-0), December 14. 422. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983/Clinch River. Amendment to bar use of funds provided by the joint resolution for research and development, design or construction of the Clinch River breeder reactor. Adopted 217-196: Y(1-2-1),

423. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983, Amendment to bar use of funds in the resolution for construction of the O'Neill irrigation unit in Nebraska. Adopted 245-144: Y(1-2-1), December 14.

424. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Amendment to bar use of funds in the resolution for the Garrison Diversion water project in North Dakota. Adopted 252-152: Y(1-2-1), December 14.

425. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983/Jobs. Motion to recommit the joint resolution to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to delete jobs program funding (Title II) and add \$44 million in funding for Radio Liberty. Motion rejected 191-215: N(2-1-1), December 14.

426. HJ Res 631. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Passage of the joint resoto provide continued funding, through March 15, 1983, for government agencies whose regular fiscal 1983 appropriations bills had not been enacted, and to provide \$5.4 billion for jobs programs. Passed 204-200: Y(1-2-1), December 14.

429. HR 7340. Oregon Wilderness Act. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to designate as federally protected wilderness 1,006,000 acres of Oregon national forest land and to designate another 112,000 acres for further wilderness study. Motion rejected 247-141: Y(1-3-0), December 15.

430. S 1965. Paddy Creek Wilderness Act. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to designate as federally protected wilderness some 6,888 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri. Motion rejected 250-143: Y(1-3-0), December 15.

431. HR 7072. Agriculture Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$31,733,548,000 in fiscal 1983 for the Agriculture Department, the Food and Drug Administration and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. NV(0-2-2), December 15. Adopted 324-73:

432. HR 5133. Automobile Domestic Content Requirements. Amendment to rename the bill the "Smoot-Hawley Trade Barriers Act of 1982," and state that its purpose is "to reduce competition in the automobile industry, protect jobs in one industry to the detriment of the jobs in other industries, and to increase the price of automobiles to consumers." Rejected 92-301: N(2-2-0) December 15.

433. HR 5133. Automobile Domestic Content Requirements. Amendment to eliminate penalties for Japanese automakers who fail to meet domestic content requirements if Japan's trade surplus falls by specified percentages over the next four years. Rejected 88-310: N(1-3-0), December 15.

434. HR 5133. Automobile Domestic Content Requirements. Amendment to stipulate that the provisions of the bill do not supersede the requirements of international treaties, conventions or agreements on tariffs and trade. Adopted 195-194: NV(2-0-2), De-

cember 15.

435. HR 5133. Automobile Domestic Content Requirements. Passage of the bill to require automakers to use set percentages of U.S. labor and parts in automobiles they sell in the United States. Passed 215-188: Y(1-2-

1), December 15. 436. HR 3191. North American Convention Tax. Adoption of the rule (H Res 630) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to allow certain tax deductions for business conventions held on North American cruise ships. Adopted 236-146: Y(1-3-0), December 16.

437. S 1965. Paddy Creek Wilderness Act. Adoption of the rule (H Res 631) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to designate 6.888 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, as the Paddy Creek Wilderness Area. Adopted 217-179: Y(1-3-0), December 16.

438. S 1964. Irish Wilderness Act. Adoption of the rule (H Res 628) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to designate 17,562 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, as the Irish Wilderness. Rejected 186-191: Y(1-3-0), December

439. HR 7357. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982, Adoption of the rule (H Res 623) providing for House consideration of the bill to revise immigration law by providing for sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens; granting legal undocumented aliens already in the United States; broadening an existing temporary worker program; and revising current procedures for handling asylum, deportion and exclusion cases. Adopted 257-137: Y(2-2-0), December 16.

440. HR 3191. North American Convention Tax. Motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of the bill to allow certain business tax deductions for conventions held on North American cruise ships, Motion agreed to 326-26: NV(3-0-1), December 16.

441. HR 3191. North American Convention Tax. Passage of the bill to allow certain business tax deductions for conventions held on North American cruise ships. Passed 227-172: Y(1-3-0), December 16.

442. S 1965. Paddy Creek Wilderness Act. Passage of the bill to designate 6,888 acres in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, as the Paddy Creek Wilderness Area. Passed 367-23: Y(3-1-0), December 16.

443. HR 7019. Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment to cancel the St. Lawrence Seaway's federal debt for original construction costs. Motion agreed to 298-77: Y(1-2-1), December 16.

444. H Res 632. Contempt of Congress Proceedings Against Anne M. Gorsuch. Adoption of the resolution to cite Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Anne M. Gorsuch for contempt of Congress for refusing to furnish certain documents under subpoena to the House Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight. Adopted 259-105: Y(1-2-1), December 16.

445. HR 7357. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982. Motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of the bill to revise immigration law by providing for sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens; granting legal status to undocumented aliens already in the United States; broadening an existing temporary worker program; and revising current procedures for handling asylum, deportation and exclusion cases. Motion agreed to 212-65: NV(1-1-2), December 16.

446. HR 7397. Caribbean Basin Initiative. Amendment to put a quota on duty-free rum from Caribbean nations allowed to enter the United States. Rejected 171-226:

Y(1-2-1). December 17.

447. HR 7397. Caribbean Basin Initiative.
Passage of the bill to provide duty-free
entry into the United States of certain products from most Caribbean nations and to allow tax deductions for the expenses of conventions held in the Caribbean. Passed 260-142: Y(2-0-2), December 17.

448. HR 7144. District of Columbia Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$524,180,100 in federal funds for the District of Columbia in fiscal 1983, and \$1,998,841,900 in funds from the District's own treasury. Adopted 288-79: Y(1-1-2), De-

449. HR 7144. District of Columbia Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Motion that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate on the amendment to authorize the mayor of the District of Columbia to set the salary of the city administrator at a rate not to exceed the maximum established for level IV of the Federal Executive Schedule. Motion agreed to 236-122: Y(1-1-2), Decem-

450. H Res 621. House Historian. Adoption of the resolution to create a House Office for the Bicentennial to prepare for the 200th anniversary of Congress. Authority for the office would expire in 1989. Adopted 230-97: Y(1-1-2), December 17.

451. HR 7357. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982. Motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole for reconsideration of the bill to revise immigration law by providing for sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens; granting legal status to undocumented aliens already in the United States; broadening an existing temporary worker program; and revising current procedures for handling asylum, deportation and exclusion cases. Motion agreed to 148-113: NV(0-1-3), December 17.

453. HR 7356. Interior Appropriations, Fiscal 1983. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$7,500,025,000 in fiscal 1983 for the Department of Interior and certain related agencies. Adopted 282-63: Y(1-1-2), December18.

454. HR 7357. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1982. Education and Labor Committee amendment, offered by Hawkins, D-Calif., to require employers to compile and retain job applicant data, including the names and addresses of all individuals who apply for a position in writing at least 90 days before the date on which the job is filled. Rejected 110-213: Y(1-1-2), December 18.

455. HR 3963. Contract Services for Drug Department Federal Offenders Act Amendment. Demand for a second on the Hughes, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to provide stiff new penalties for drug trafficking, a new crime aid program for states, a new federal offense to curb tampering with drugs and other consumer products, new protections for U.S. intelligence officials, federal authority to try certain repeat violators of state law, and a new Cabinet-level office to coordinate anti-drug operations. Second ordered 275-15: Y(2-0-2), December 18.

456. HR 3963. Contract Services for Drug Dependent Federal Offenders Act Amendment. Motion to suspend the rules and recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to provide stiff new penalties for drug trafficking, new crime aid program for states, new federal offense to curb tampering with drugs and other consumer products, new protections for U.S. intelligence officals, federal authority to try certain repeat violators of state law, and new Cabinet-level office to coordinate anti-drug operations. Motion agreed to 271-27: Y(1-1-2), December 20.

457. HR 3809. Nuclear Waste Policy Act. Adoption of the rule (H Res 636) providing for consideration of the bill to establish a federal program for the interim storage and eventual permanent disposal of highly radioactive nuclear waste and spent (burned) fuel from civilian nuclear reactors, The rule provided that the bill, as amended by the Senate, would be passed upon adoption of the rule. Adopted 256-32: Y(2-0-2), December 20.

458. HR 7093. Virgin Islands Tax Reduction/Disability Insurance. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to allow the Virgin Islands to reduce taxes on certain investment income earned from sources within the Virgin Islands and paid to individuals in the United States; to provide disability insurance payments and Medicare coverage to individuals appealing their termination from the disability rolls before Oct. 1, 1983, and to make other changes in the disability review process. Adopted 259-0: Y(2-0-2), December 21.

459. HR 6211. Transportation Assistance Act of 1982. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize \$71.3 billion in fiscal 1983-1986 for highway construction and repairs and mass transit, and to increase gasoline and other highway taxes. Adopted 180-87: Y(1-1-2), December 21.

BLACK UNITED SERVICE CLUBS HONOR EIGHT FOR OUT-STANDING COMMUNITY SERV-ICE

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 16 the Black United Serv-

ice Clubs of Johnstown will hold their fourth annual spring premiere awards banquet.

It is my pleasure to join in the recognition of the individuals and groups being honored that night. The Black United Service Clubs has set an outstanding example of honoring individuals and groups that have worked to pull the Johnstown community together. Certainly, our area has experienced more than its share of difficult times in recent years, and it is very fitting that this community organization join in recognizing some of those individuals and organizations who have contributed to the community spirit that has helped the area to remain strong.

Please let me mention the persons and groups being honored.

MRS. MABLE JOHNSON

Mrs. Johnson is most familiar to me through her 33-year membership in the Talus Rock Girl Scout Council where she also served as a board member. In addition, she was the first black member of the YWCA board of directors and has been very active on its volunteer service and world fellowship committees. She has a lifetime record of community service including the NAACP, Elizabeth Lindsay Davis Club, Cambria AME Zion Church, and Community Chest.

MR. PAUL BENNETT

This award is being presented posthumously as Mr. Bennett died in February 1980. He led a distinguished life of service, having helped found the Johnstown Affirmative Action Council, and serving as the agency's first chairman of the board. He was extremely active at the Mount Sinai Baptist Church, and among a host of community groups he served on, I would particularly mention his work on the 1977 Flood Relief Center Committee, and his work as vice president of the Cambria County Community Action Council. His was truly a life of service.

MR. HERSHEL DONALD

As coordinator of the expedited arbitration procedure for the United Steelworkers of America arbitration department, Mr. Donald is responsible for hiring and maintaining panels of arbitration in regions throughout the United States. In addition to that responsibility, he has found time to serve on the board of the Community Chest and Blue Shield. He is a trustee of the Mount Sinai Baptist Church and past president of the Cambria County Easter Seal Society. Community progress has been a hallmark of Mr. Donald's public service.

MRS. RITA GLOSSER

I have worked with Mrs. Glosser on a number of community projects, and would particularly mention her work as a director of the Johnstown Symphony Orchestra, JARI, and the David A. Glosser Memorial Library. She is an executive board member of the Pennsylvania Humanities Council and has served as chairperson of the United Fund campaign, and secretary at the 1977 Flood Relief Center. The entire community has benefited from the tireless public service work of Mrs. Glosser.

MRS. MYRTLE HERRING

A former executive board member of the NAACP and Young Christians Association, Mrs. Herring has worked as a volunteer for the Red Cross, Memorial Hospital, and senior citizens. Mrs. Herring has been particularly active at the Shiloh Baptist Church where she has been active in the choir, joined as an adult teacher, and been past president of the Missionary Society. Her life shows the strength of a Christian philosophy joining in community service.

MR. T. T. METZGER

Mr. Metzger has been active throughout his life in Cambria County Community projects including past president of United Cerebral Palsy, and has been very active in the American Legion, Lions Club, Shrine Club, Tall Cedars of Lebanon, and was chairman of the fund-raising committee to construct the new YMCA Building. Mr. Metzger has devoted a lifetime to service to Cambria County organizations.

MR. JOSEPH ROBERTS

Another man who has devoted a lifetime of service to Cambria County is Joe Roberts. He has been extremely active in Boy and Girl Scout activities, plus the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Citizens, American Red Cross. and Goodwill Industries. Through his work on the Central Labor Council, Muscular Dystrophy Association, Community Action Council, Home Health Services, and United Cerebral Palsy, he has enriched the entire community through his service. Mr. Roberts has served the community diligently and with compassion.

MR. ROBERT SUTT

Mr. Sutt has worked at Bethlehem Steel for some 45 years and has been active in the labor movement and an advocate for steelworkers. In congruence with his fourth-degree rank in the Knights of Columbus, he has also served as a member of the Johnstown branch of the NAACP, and has been active in the American Civil Liberties Union. The number of national labor and community public service awards Mr. Sutt has received are clear indications of the effort he has made on behalf of the entire community.

It is a pleasure to honor all of these individuals for their service. Their lives are examples to all of us; our community is stronger because of them. I congratulate Allen Andrews, chairperson of the Black United Serv-

ice Clubs of Johnstown, for his leadership in this very deserved recognition of these committed citizens of our community.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 105— NATIONAL HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES DAY

HON, HAROLD E. FORD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, 1983, Congressman Carroll Campbell and myself jointly introduced House Joint Resolution 105. This resolution authorizes the President to declare September 21, 1983, as "National Historically Black Colleges Day." This bill recognizes the achievements and goals of the black colleges and universities in America.

There are 103 black colleges and universities located across the Nation. These institutions have a rich heritage and have played a prominent role in American history. These institutions are also a vital national resource and the backbone of black American leadership. They have produced upward of 70 percent of all the black graduates of colleges since the inception of this Nation. In the future, they will produce in excess of 300,000 college graduates every 10 years. More than 50 percent of the Nation's black business executives and elected officials are graduates of black colleges, as are 75 percent of black Americans with Ph. D. degrees, 75 percent of black military officers, 80 percent of black Federal judges, and 85 percent of black physicians. These graduates attest to the quality education they received and many have attained recognition for accomplishments in their chosen professions. Black colleges, founded to serve those who had been severely crippled by slavery and poverty, have continued through the years to elevate disadvantaged youth to creative citizenship.

These institutions continue to be of vital importance. They have championed the cause of equal opportunity and quality education and have provided this opportunity to those who were denied it, or could not afford it; assumed leadership in the development of techniques for overcoming handicaps of the educationally disadvantaged; served as custodians of archives of black Americans and as centers for the study of the rich cultural contributions of blacks to America; and developed and expanded programs of educational and occupational retraining for minority adults.

I hope my colleagues will join Mr. CAMPBELL and myself in cosponsoring this bill. We believe that historically black colleges deserve this day of recognition, which is a small tribute in comparison to their longstanding contributions to this Nation.

WHY DID THE DEMOCRATIC BUDGET ATTACK FAIRNESS IN TAXATION?

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

 Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, indexing personal tax rates to protect workers "bracket inflation-caused against creep" has emerged as the central tax issue of 1983. One of the interesting points in this debate is that indexing protects the wages of the working man and woman, indeed the working poor, but does little for the rich, because people already in the top tax brackets cannot be pushed higher by bracket creep. For that reason, "it is surprising the liberals are opposed to indexing,' as Rudy Penner of the American Enterprise Institute has pointed out.

In fact, two of the cardinal provisions of the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act are designed to help working men and women—indexing—and to collect more revenue from wealthy taxpayers. According to Forbes magazine this second reform, lowering the top tax rate from 70 to 50 percent, has already brought in 10 percent more revenue to the Treasury from wealthy taxpayers in fiscal year 1982 than in fiscal 1981.

Mr. Wendell Wilkie Gunn, a friend and special assistant to President Reagan, addressed the issues of fairness, taxes, and the American dream in a recent speech to students at the University of Mississippi. I commend this excellent speech to my colleagues and urge them to support fairness in taxation by retaining indexing in our tax code and reverse the poor judgment as outlined in their budget.

The remarks follow:

THE FIGHT FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM TAX INDEXING—A CASE IN POINT

(Remarks by Wendell Wilkie Gunn, Special Assistant to the President)

It is a special pleasure for me to be here today and as we get farther along into my prepared remarks, you will see how very special it is.

I must admit, however, to being more than a little surprised to hear of such an unusual celebration.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of an event which characterized a very painful period in the history of America.

But by the same token, today is a day to celebrate freedom—and that's what I want to spend the next few minutes talking

But first, I should tell you that there is another reason why I am particularly honored to be your speaker today.

Twenty years ago next September, I entered Florence State College in Florence, Alabama under federal court order over the

objections of Governor Wallace and the State Board of Education.

I am sure that many will ask if it was such a painful experience, why bring it up now and run the risk of stirring up old feelings of animosity?

I think that it is necessary to understand our history if we are truly to take control of our future.

Sometimes it is just as important to understand what was not happening as it is to know what was.

This is one of those times.

The event that we celebrate today occurred in the midst of a period characterized by social upheavals affecting cities and towns across America.

It is possible that some people may have misinterpreted our struggle, thinking that it was a demand by Black Americans for an immediate and equal share in America's wealth.

Rather, it was a demand by Black Americans for equal access to America's promise.

Prior to the mid-1960's it was an accepted, and often legal, practice to discriminate against Blacks in housing, education, public accommodations, and most importantly, in employment.

We watched White Americans living the American dream while discriminatory practices prevented us from achieving our full economical potential.

The task before us was simple.

We had to fight for the alleviation of the legal barriers to our participation in the American economy and, at the same time, sustain ourselves until the battle was won.

It should therefore come as no surprise to anyone here that prior to the lifting of the burdensome tax of discrimination, Black Americans tended to gravitate toward those forces that promised a forced dividing of America's wealth.

The events of the 1960's in large measure brought about the repeal of this unjust tax.

Discrimination hurts all of us in that it stifles the economic opportunities of those discriminated against and the society at large loses the benefit of their ingenuity and drive.

It also adds new impetus to massive income redistribution schemes, which further drains our resources.

It is clear therefore that we all have a stake in its eventual elimination.

This struggle must and will continue.

But the more successful we are at alleviating the peculiarly Black tax of discrimination, the more energy and attention we can focus on those burdens and problems which face all Americans, regardless of color.

Today, we have an opportunity to join forces in order to tackle our mutual prob-

But first, in order to define our mutual

problems we must look first at our mutual interest.

It has been said that America is a melting

It has been said that America is a melting pot—a complex combination of diverse interests and backgrounds.

But there is a tie that binds us all and that tie is the beacon of light that is the essence of America—the concept of individual liberty.

Since the beginning of America's brief and colorful history, people have come to these shores from all over the world in search of freedom. Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and so on.

But most of all they sought the freedom of each individual to choose his or her own field of economic endeavor.

The freedom to produce and contribute to society, reaping rewards from society commensurate with those contributions.

The freedom to enjoy a reasonable portion of what one produces.

The freedom to trade one's product for a product of another, with a minimum of government interference.

The freedom legitimately to accumulate wealth and own property.

The last three are worth repeating.

The freedom to enjoy a reasonable portion of what one produces-freedom from oppressive levels of taxation.

The freedom to trade one's product for a product of another, with a minimum of in-terference—freedom from undue regulations

and barriers to trade.

The freedom to accumulate and own property-reasonable assurance that private property will not be confiscated-at least not by the government-without due process.

These are the freedoms that people have come to America in search of and that we in America are determined to protect.

Unfortunately freedom is not something that can be won for once and for all at any point in time.

Rather, it must be fought for and protected every day.

At times, America has had to send her young fighting men to shores far away from our own to protect the freedom that we hold dear.

That is because, as Harry Truman once aid, "In the cause of freedom, we have to battle for rights of people with whom we do not agree, and whom, in many cases, we may not like. These people test the strength of the freedoms which protect all of us. If we do not defend their rights, we endanger our own."

Now, the freedom of which I speak is not simply an abstract concept, amounting simply to the satisfaction of doing what one wants to do.

It is the very engine on which our economic system has been built.

It is the key ingredient that has caused America, in 200 short years, to become the strongest nation on earth.

Albert Einstein once said, "Everything that is really great and inspiring is created by individuals who labor in freedom."

Freedom is literally the stuff that eco-

nomic growth is made of.

Therefore the struggle for economic growth and the fight to preserve and protect individual economic freedom are one and the same fight.

When economic freedom flourishes, so does prosperity-and this is no coincidence. No government planner decided that Alexander Bell should invent the telephone.

The automobile was invented and developed without government subsidies.

And heaven only knows what would have happened—or, better yet, would not have happened—if Orville and Wilbur Wright had had to wait for government approval.

Yet the economic benefits that have flowed from these and similar entreprenur-

ial activities have been enormous.

Not only did benefits flow to the entrepreneurs themselves, but to workers, other entrepreneurs and people all over the world who have the need to communicate and travel.

On the other hand, where freedom is stifled, scarcity and poverty abound.

Freedom, ladies and gentleman, is worth fighting for.

Threats to our freedom do not always come from outside aggressors.

Sometimes the most effective threats come from those who mean us well.

People who want to help us; People who want to think for us:

People who want to decide for us;

And people who want to spend our money for us.

Some of our most devoted public servants fit this description.

As Justice Brandeis once put it "Experience teaches us to be most on our guard in protecting liberty when the government's purposes are beneficient. Men born to freedom are naturally alert to repel invasion of their liberty by evil-minded rulers. The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well meaning but without understanding."

If these people succeed in helping us, then the only progress we will have made in the last 150 years-let alone the last 20-will be that the plantation is now bigger, the big house is now in Washington and Black folks aren't the only ones who are slaves.

But the government has many way to encroaching upon individual freedom and con-

fiscating private property.

One such method is the subject of a very intense debate in Washington, D.C. even as we speak.

It is the battle between the President on the one hand and the Congress on the other over the matter of tax indexing.

Tax indexing is an important provision in the Economy Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

And there are those in Congress who seek to repeal it.

The first time I heard the term tax indexing I thought they were talking about an index to the Internal Revenue Code.

But if that were the case, it ought to be a pretty easy thing to do.

All a fella has to do is look up anything he wants in the index, turn to the indicated page and there find the words: "Pay Up-or we will take your wife and kids."

But that isn't what indexing is.

If you will bear with me for a moment, I will try to explain to you how it works and why the President is fighting so hard for it.

But first, I have to explain the graduated income tax and how it operates in the face of inflation.

Just imagine that this year the price level goes up by ten percent over last year.

What used to cost a dollar now costs \$1.10. Rent last year was \$100 a month, this year is \$110 a month-don't we wish?

If you don't get a raise in pay, you would be roughly 10% worse off because now your salary doesn't go as far as it used to.

Now let's suppose that all prices are moving together including the prices at which your employer can sell his output.

And if all of his costs are also up ten percent then perhaps he can afford to give you a 10% raise.

Now let's further suppose your boss is a nice fellow and he does in fact give you a 10% raise.

Now everything is OK-You break even. Right?

Wrong!!

You see, the government in its infinite wisdom, decided that those who earned once upon a time more could afford to pay more. Not simply more in absolute terms, but a higher proportion of their income.

So now that you have gotten your 10% raise, the government increases your tax rate, under the false assumption that you are now richer.

So now, after paying taxes at the higher rate, you are actually able to buy less now on your new, higher pay than you were last year at your old rate of pay.

And this is in spite of the fact that you received a so-called cost-of-living adjustment.

The simple purpose of indexing is to stop this from happening.

Tax indexing simply adjusts the tax tables to reflect a raise in the cost of living.

Simply stated, it means that if prices go up by 10% and you get a cost of living adjustment of 10%, your purchasing power after taxes is restored to last year's level.

In the past, indexing's opponents claimed that indexing would remove an "automatic stabilizer" from the U.S. tax code, and even weaken the public's fight against inflation.

The interesting thing, however, is that the current debate over indexing did not arise out of a concern over inflation or stabliza-

Inflation at the moment is way down, you know. But there has been a lot on newly found zeal about closing the budget deficit and this is the context out of which the current debate arises.

Clearly, then, what they really want to do

is raise your taxes?

But I'm here to say that they would have us believe that we can tax our way out of a recession. Recessions are caused by oppressive government taxing policies, government debasement of the currency and other government practices that forcibly divert private resources away from private productive enterprise.

A press release of several years ago by the Teamsters Council of New York sums it up nicely-at least from the worker's point of view.

"There is no question that government taxing policy can and does nullify private sector union power."

The government taxes the employer and he has less to offer the worker in wages.

The government taxes the worker and he has less food and shelter to share with his

Having no other place to turn to, the worker increases his wage demands, knowing full well that it will result in fewer employment opportunities.

The irony is that the tax collector, who pays no union dues and walks no picket lines, is the first beneficiary of any wage increase so extracted.

The point is that is the final analysis, recession is the bitter fruit of oppression.

It follows, therefore, that sustained recovery will come only when a measure of freedom is restored.

More freedom is needed-not less.

These well-meaning people are eager to eliminate indexing from the tax code.

If successful, they will increase taxes not just for the next few years, but for every year from now on.

And they will do this in the night, while the taxpayer sleeps, because the inflationinduced tax increases will never have to be voted upon.

Contrary to popular opinion, indexing would benefit wealthy tax payers very little

That is because these people already pay the maximum rate and cannot be forced into a higher tax bracket.

So, if someone tells you that this is a rich man's tax provision, be wary—he is up to something and its not to your benefit.

To the extent that indexing discourages inflation, it helps those who are most vulnerable to rapid price increases-low and middle income taxpayers.

But it also benefits lower and middle income persons directly.

Because it is they who face a whole ladder of closely-spaced tax brackets and suffer the full impact of bracket creep.

If politicians think that higher taxes are in the public interest, they should make that case honestly and openly and accept the responsibility for their decisions.

Having said so many good things about indexing, I don't want to leave you with the impression that it protects you from inflation.

Rather, it protects your cost-of-living adjustment—for those of you who are lucky enough to extract one from your employers hide—from bracket creep caused by inflation.

I can't think of anything that can protect the private sector as a whole from inflation except stopping the government from doing it.

Our government prints little pieces of paper—called dollars—that find their way into the market place to lay legal claim on your property and mine.

Yet when these pieces of paper return to the issuer, they are a claim for nothing except new little pieces of paper.

If you or I did this it would be known as grand larceny.

When the government does it, it is called increasing M-1.

When this happens the value of every dollar in circulation and of all assets denominated in dollars declines.

Economists call this inflation—I call it the midnight tax.

Because inflation is not, as some may think, a simple evaporation in the value of a dollar caused by greedy merchants, obstinate labor unions, and hungry oil sheiks.

Rather, it is a direct transfer of real resources from the private sector to the public sector.

Indexing alone cannot solve this problem. It can be solved, but that is the subject of another speech.

But indexing must be retained for the simple reason that it changes the rules of the tax game.

No longer will politicians be able to increase taxes without explicitly voting for tax increases.

You see, inflation is itself a tax imposed by the government without due process.

Pushing low- and middle-income taxpayers into higher tax brackets at the same time simply adds insult to this injury.

The American people deserve better.

The President, in taking up this fight, is simply fighting for the restoration of a reasonable measure of individual freedom.

As we celebrate freedom here today it would be to our benefit to join the President in this fight.

Thomas Wolfe once said, "To every man his chance, to every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity. To every man the right to live, and work and be himself and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him. This is the promise of America."

Ladies and gentlemen, the promise of America is under seige.

And we must join the fight to protect it. Thank you.

A FEDERAL CHARTER FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY UNION

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce legislation to grant a Federal charter to the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America. During last year's lameduck session this legislation was approved by the House Subcommittee on Administrative Law, but there was insufficient time to bring the bill to the floor before the end of the session.

Founded in 1886, the Army and Navy Union is the oldest veterans' organization of its type in the United States. It is the only veterans' organization in which membership is not limited to any specific form, date, branch, place, or nature of the military service performed.

Incorporated in Ohio in 1888, the Army and Navy Union is dedicated to the preservation of a free and independent United States, and to providing assistance to veterans and their dependents. Since its earliest days, the Army and Navy Union has worked for the enactment of equitable laws to provide pensions, medical care, and other benefits to veterans.

The Army and Navy Union is headed by a national commander and his staff. The National Corps is administered by officers elected at an annual convention. Any member in good standing is eligible to hold any office in the Army and Navy Union.

The Army and Navy Union has a long and illustrious record of service to veterans and their dependents. Fortyone recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, including Eddie Rickenbacker and Douglas MacArthur, have held membership in the Army and Navy Union. Other members include President William McKinley, Supreme Court Justice Harold Burton, and Senator Charles Dick of Ohio.

A Federal charter for the Army and Navy Union will provide this worthy organization with the national status it so richly deserves.

MRS. ETHEL "SISSY" BUTTS

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of personal pride that I take the opportunity today to bring before this honored body of American leaders the accomplishments of a dear and sweet friend of mine from the Fourth Congressional

District of Florida. Her name is Mrs. Ethel "Sissy" Butts of Welaka, Fla.

Her name is synonymous with volunteerism and community involvement. Her spirit is one of loving interest in her fellow Americans. Her energy is boundless and her will to observe the Golden Rule is manifest in every day that she continues to bring joy to others.

"Sissy," as we lovingly call her, has recently had her times of trials and tribulations suffering the loss of her beloved husband and severe damage to her home during a tornado. But my esteemed colleagues, the indomitable spirit of this grand lady is such that she continues to serve her Lord and her fellow friends and neighbors.

It is a privilege to offer, for inclusion in the Congressional Record, these letters of commendation and the news article that touch upon just a part of this fine lady's good works.

They read as follows:

PALATKA, FLA., November 10, 1982.

Mrs. ETHEL "SISSY" BUTTS, P.O. Box 396,

Welaka, Fla.

DEAR SISSY: On behalf of the staff and myself, let me take this opportunity to thank you for the many hours of voluntary service you have contributed to the elections office over the years. Your help with the voter drives and preparing for the elections have been a great benefit to our office and a great service to the people of Putnam County.

Having people like yourself that are willing to contribute their time to help others makes Putnam County a better place to live for all of us.

Yours truly,

Donald L. Hersey, Sr., Supervisor of Elections.

PUTNAM COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER, Palatka, Fla.

Mrs, Ethel "Sissy" Butts, P.O. Box 396, Welaka. Fla.

DEAR SISSY: Thank you, again, for your many weeks of service to the Putnam County Property Appraiser's Office. I know I am speaking for our entire staff, when I say how much we all appreciate the way you came in and assisted us during our busy Homestead Exemption season.

Sissy, in this day and age it seems commonplace for people to criticize their local county government. However, it is a rare person who will walk up and volunteer their services to help a shorthanded office run better.

In the time you were here, you expressed an interest in just about every job responsibility in this office. We found you to be the kind of person who wanted to work and wanted to learn. I believe that if you had been able to stay a little longer, you would have mastered "running-out" metes and bounds legal descriptions and computer data entry.

You have an unusual degree of "public spiritedness" and I hope one day you can be recognized for the benefits you have provided to Purpey County.

ed to Putnam County.

Respectfully your friend,

W. L. PRITCHETT, Jr., CFA,

Property Appraiser.

ELECTIONS OFFICE VOLUNTEER GIVES TIME TO HELP VOTERS

(By Mary Doan)

In August, 1980, Sissy Butts walked into the Putnam County Supervisor of Elections office, looked at the volume of work to be done by a limited staff in that presidential election year, and decided to help out-as a volunteer.

Since then, the homemaker from Georgetown has donated roughly seven months of her time assisting Elections Supervisor Don

Hersey and his staff.

This election year, she started her volunteer work in July, driving five and sometimes six days a week from her Georgetown home to the Elections Office at the Putnam courthouse, to work without pay from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

"She's been very loyal and dedicated to serving in this capacity," said Hersey. 'There's no way to pay her for what she's

What she's done includes helping with voter registrations, issuing absentee ballots, filing and most anything else that needs doing, explained Hersey. Between elections, he said, she also helped with voter registration drives.

Mrs. Butts was familiar with the routine from the beginning, he added, because she had worked previously as a volunteer in Escambia County's election office.

In 1980, she worked through the November general election. This year, she plans to

do the same

Hersey estimates Mrs. Butts is providing volunteer work that would have cost about \$4,500 for this year alone if he had to pay for it-which he can't because, he said, there's not enough money in his budget. He hopes, however, to have enough to put Mrs. Butts on the payroll for at least one week at minimum wage to compensate her in part for the gas it takes to get her to her volun-

teer job. But, he added, that is still an "if."
Mrs. Butts, who moved to Putnam County from Pensacola in 1971, doesn't confine her volunteer work to the Elections Office either. She has served as a volunteer in the Cancer Drive, helped raise more than \$400 for Muscular Dystrophy and worked as a

volunteer in the schools.

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY PRE-PARED BY THE DAY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

· Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, two classes of students at Day Junior High School in Newton recently collaborated to produce a statement on national energy policy. This statement, pre-pared under the direction of teachers Marjorie Montgomery and John Start, is an outstanding example of thoughtful and serious work. The young people who produced this work are to be congratulated. Their work reflects a great deal of intelligence and research, and I ask that the paper on national energy policy prepared by the Day Junior High School students be printed here in the RECORD so that others may benefit from reading it.

To the formulators of national energy policy:

We, the eighth graders of Day Junior High School, Newtonville, Massachusetts, feel that the government needs a clear energy plan because it is in a state of discord concerning energy policies. thoughts and ideas as discussed in this proposal are needed for helping the government through an energy crisis in the United States

Our feelings concerning this proposal are thus: a strong, dependable basis for the energy needs of the country is desperately needed. To advance in technology and to keep the United States running safely it is necessary to have a strong country. This proposal will fit these needs and will do so safely, economically and completely.

Our first topic is conservation of electricity. The cost of using appliances should be reduced in three ways. The first is using more efficient appliances. The second is making buildings more efficient so that the amount of electricity needed for heating and cooling is reduced, The last is substituting other heat sources for electric resistance heat in new construction.

Other recommendations that we propose for conservation in individual homes and buildings include:

adopt the principle that utilities should invest in conservation whenever it is efficient compared to the energy supply:

To encourage the use of efficient appliances by utility rebates for the purchase of very efficient models which approximate the incremental cost involved. This mechanism is particularly important because the federal government has abandoned lengthy effort to develop appliance efficiency standards for refrigerators. The cost of such a program was estimated at less than \$.01 per kwh saved;

To develop a governmental low interest financing program for weatherizing residential buildings with particular emphasis given to reaching renters and low-income persons;

To expand programs for providing low cost residential conservation services such as audits, wrapping water heaters, weather stripping and caulking;

To strengthen companies' standards for energy conservation by amending the building code or by adopting utility tariff requirements for gas and electrically heated buildings:

To discourage the use of electric resistance heat in new construction by an absolute governmental ban or by a hook up charge which assesses the increased costs to the utility system;

To provide energy audits through the government and to offer financial incentives for commercial and industrial customers; and

To continue governmental emphasis on the development of cogeneration facilities, including consideration of utility or public ownership.

In dealing with the conservation of energy relevant to cars we think there should be improvement on all American cars so they are able to accept gas substitutes like gasahol. No more cars over twenty feet should be built. Restrictions should be put on how fast a car can travel limiting each to no more than seventy-five miles per hour. There should be an increased tax on gasoline which would discourage consumers, with a rebate ticket available for truckers. The increased revenue could go to building more major roads and highways, and

making public transportation more efficient and less costly.

All people should be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of all energy sources, including the health hazards and waste products, through pamphlets and other free information written and distributed by an energy committee made up of impartial government energy experts.

The first energy source we will discuss is nuclear power. Waste and safety are major disadvantages and the government must fund the research of nuclear safety such as recycling waste, getting rid of waste easily and safely, and keeping nuclear power plants safe. There will also have to be government funding for new areas of nuclear power, such as nuclear fusion, to a point where nuclear power is considered safe and profitable. Until nuclear power is deemed safe, all construction of nuclear power plants will be stopped.

If we do this the rate of research will increase, because nuclear investors who have put great amounts of money into the nuclear industry will jump in and help in the research so as not to lose their money.

When all nuclear power is considered safe and building and construction of plants is continued, the government will regulate prices and quantity. This is to make sure that prices do not differ greatly or plants produce beyond need. The plants, however, will make enough decisions so as not to reach a dictatorship concerning nuclear power.

There will be government paid inspectors supplied by state energy boards who will have announced visits to plants in their states, not to exceed one visit per month. These people will check plants to ensure safety. If plants are found to be unsafe, they will be closed immediately and will not reopen until repaired to the satisfaction of the inspectors.

Concerning oil, our conclusions were that every three years the United States will decrease their demands on OPEC nations by 1/10. This will do two things; it will decrease our dependency on foreign oil, and it might make the OPEC nations nervous about losing a big buyer. Consequently they might even lower prices.

Private companies should continue to fund research and development of oil. As we do not have great amounts of oil in the United States, we feel that oil does not have a gigantic expandibility here and is not worth the government's funding and trouble.

The companies which spend a certain fixed amount of money on developing conservation methods for oil should get tax breaks according to gross development.

Inspectors should be placed with each state board of energy to inspect the safety and efficiency of oil plants and make sure the health, safety, and environmental standards are kept high according to the surroundings. Officials near the coast should also be involved in taking care of such regional problems as oil spills.

In dealing with natural gas there will be a committee made up of corporate representatives of natural gas companies and Representatives to decide on the price of natural gas for a given year. Allowances for economchanges will be made. This will keep prices down, so all can use natural gas.

Because natural gas might be useful in places where it is not presently being used, government aid will be given to energy poor states that are interested in converting to natural gas. The government should also involve itself with states lacking the necessary money to undergo a large scale change. Such help should include special subsidies to poor states and people who have natural gas but lack the money to fund it. However, subsidies should not go to natural gas poor states. Funding for them should be given by private companies and the federal govern-

To establish a firm energy independent state, coal is vitally essential. The federal government's role in the expansion of the use of coal will be to fund research, research mainly on safety both for miners and in mines, more efficent ways of removing coal from the ground without harming that ground, and ways of making the usage of coal less hazardous to civilians and the environment. This research will be done by coal experts. These measures will give United States citizens the safety needed to use the

land as productively as possible.

Due to the size of this nation, and the fact that different states have different types of coal, the government should involve itself with states that do not have the coal needed for a large scale change. Such help would include special subsidies to poor states having available coal but not enough money to develop it. However, money should not be given to coal poor states. Funding programs should be supplied by the private compa-

The government must supply tax rebates on fuel conserving products and enforce

temperature controls.

Once these federal measures are enacted they should be enforced by special bureaus and energy experts. Those companies breaking any rule should be punished by increased taxes. This can also serve as a threat to companies to keep in top shape.

Solar could be a major part of the United States' energy policy. Mass production of solar appliances and parts should be pro-moted by government funds under financial

All of the solar divisions should be researched, because different areas need different types of solar energy to get the most energy provided. In general, funding by the government should be in order of these priorities: Sun power, wind power, hydroelectric, O.T.E.C., tidal power, small amounts of biomass, and regulated geothermal.

This funding should be done through government funding to labs and private compa-

Tax breaks or deductions from federal taxes should be given to civilians and companies converting to solar energy. For all successful funding the government supplies. an equal payback will be refunded to the government by those companies. This will give companies an incentive to get more business as well as providing a fund to promote further research.

A joint congressional committee will research solar and post their results to each individual state. The state will then develop the most beneficial solar energy to the state with federal government funds, so they can decide which form of solar energy is best suited for their state.

Our eighth grade class has learned a tremendous amount about how Senate hearings operate and energy resources. We have begun to appreciate the complexity of the

issue of energy.

As introduced in the proposal we feel that there should be a use of a variety of energy sources, organized in a long term plan until we can depend on a set way of using the best source of renewable energy, until we research and learn enough to find a plan for a longer period of time.

We need a strong energy policy to stop our slide into energy oblivion.

Submitted by the Green Team M Class and Blue Team B Class:

The Senators: Deirdre Cohen, Bill Crowley, John DeVito, Claudia Haudenschild, Rebecca Korn, Jenny Margulis, Becca Steinberg, Chris Travers

The Editors: Lisa Darviche, Kristina Hammer, Ruth Schmidt.

AGRICULTURE: THE THIRD WORLD'S QUIET REVOLUTION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

. Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I submitted for my colleagues' consideration a Science magazine article describing the problems and opportunities facing Mexico in raising incomes through greater productivity of small, noncommercial farmers. I pointed out how our hopes for a revitalization of world trade will depend on their success in revitalizing their farm economy.

Recently, Richard Critchfield, who has studied development in Third World villages for over two decades, has called our attention to the quiet revolution taking place there. He points to the giant strides made in crop yields in many countries through the application of genetics. He points out the potential for further advances, supported by the new global network of scientific research centers, and the need to finance these centers more generously. In his view, progress in these nations depends on the continued flow, not of dollars, but of scientific, technical, and managerial knowledge from the developed world. He quite properly praises the Reagan administration for its understanding of how the stimulus of increased individual income can spur improvements in agriculture. Even more important, he recognizes that the benefits of such improvements must accrue directly to the small farmers, peasants, and villagers, if demand for imported goods is

Support, in the form of technology transfer, for small-scale enterprise is most essential. I wish that I were as confident as Mr. Critchfield that the administration is on the right track here; to date, I am not sure its actions match its words, and I am distressed by the lukewarm commitment to basic research in agriculture and to foreign agricultural development. Nevertheless, I find his views refreshing, and I commend Mr. Critchfield's article, which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, to my colleagues.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 14, 1983]

Poor Farmers: The Key to Growth in the THIRD WORLD

(By Richard Critchfield)

Are we in the West doing what we can, in tune with hard times and budget austerity. to hasten the third world's quiet agricultural revolution?

Farming matters because it is the main element in any lasting solution to the world's economic crisis. Bigger wheat, rice, and corn harvests on the tiny plots of some 2 billion people just may be the only way to reduce the growing pile of poor nations' IOUs.

Maybe so.

Steady progress depends upon (a) the prospect ahead for new agricultural technology and (b) whether enough governbecome economically efficient enough to put that technology into productive effect. Both depend more on brains than money, something the Reagan administration, with its eye peeled for funding bargains, has been quick to see.

Take agricultural research. The \$5.7 billion in American aid pumped into India since the 1950s did not triple India's wheat production to 33 million tons in 1967-79. Nor did \$2.5 billion to Indonesia double its rice output to an amazing 22 million tons of

milled rice last year.

The giant strides in Asia's cereal yields and production came because plant breeders, at relatively little cost, spent years and years patiently applying Mendel's 1865 law of genetic inheritance to agriculture, first in cold climates and, from the 1940's on, to tropical farming. It took exactly 100 years for Mendelian techniques to pay off, at last, in Asia's peasant villages.

A new global scientific network of 13 agricultural research centers, set up mostly during the 1970's, now exists to seize upon new scientific discoveries anywhere in the world and at once try to apply them as tropical farm technology. Scientists from every nation on earth pool knowledge and genetic material on every crop grown today.

Important as it is, the whole setup is incredibly cheap to run: the overall budget for all 13 centers was \$20 million in 1972, \$150 million last year. As scientific knowledge grows, so should in their modest fashion, the centers researching techniques to apply

it to grow more food.

The United States pays 25 percent the World Bank 10 percent. Last November the Reagan administration, showing a readiness to invest when the payoff is this big, proposed increasing its share to expand the total budget to \$176 million. Several European governments refused to increase their shares, which means the centers have to curtail some of their research just as the need and demand for it is growing.

If we seek world economic recovery, priority must be given to the transfer of the most sophisticated Western science. This all takes money not to be had from private sources at market terms. It requires government spending and, since we in the West have the

science, some foreign aid.

But the other side of the equation, economic efficiency to apply the new farm technology once you have it, works better the more you let free market forces have full play. Successful agriculture and public ownership and management don't mix. whether in Russia, China, Vietnam, or some hippie commune in Oregon. Even government distribution of an input like fertilizer can get bogged down in inefficiency and corruption, as in Mexico and dozens of countries one could name. Agricultural advance depends too much on a free market, adequate incentives and the stimulus of gain and private ownership.

Institutions like the World Bank and Agency for International Development (AID), perhaps because they are staffed by well-paid bureaucrats and technicians, tend to display an antimarket bias. The Reagan administration's conservative Republican pro-market bias seems to give it a better grasp of markets, prices, and the distribution of inputs.

For example, AID's new Bureau of Private Enterprise, a \$30 million pilot project set up 18 months ago, is conducting some interesting experiments to provide a better investment climate, encourage agricultural firms and private banks, and create financing mechanisms so that a small amount of AID money can bring in local and foreign private investment.

Perhaps AID's most successful experiment in demonstrating the virtues of the free market has been in Bangladesh. Here the government was helped to replace its old, corrupt and inefficient public fertilizer distribution system with a new nationwide grid of private wholesalers and retailers. It took just a little AID seed money to get things going. The new system has been a big success, supplying farmers at lower cost. A whole new class of entrepreneurs has emerged and the government of Bangladesh is looking for new ways to collaborate with them.

At bottom, the third world doesn't need money so much as scientific, managerial, organizational, and technical skill to speed the spread of things like higher-yielding crops, rural electrification, small-scale agri-industry, and other enterprises that will get economic growth in stride.

MISS ROSE

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, only rarely does one have the opportunity to call to the attention of his distinguished and honored colleagues the degree of delight in representing one's district that I bring before this body today.

In the Fourth Congressional District we have a constituent to whom we refer belovedly as "Miss Rose."

It is to mark the occasion of the 97th birthday of this distinguished constituent that I proudly refer the following newspaper article, which appeared just 5 days ago in the Daytona Beach Evening News.

Gentlemen, I will let the news article introduce you to a grand lady, our own "Miss Rose."

The article follows:

[From the Daytona Beach Evening News, Apr. 7, 19831

97th Birthday Marked: Staying Active KEEPS "MISS ROSE" YOUNG (By Judy Liberi)

It promises to be quite a weekend for Rose Lowenstein, better known throughout the community as simply "Miss Rose."

The delightful retiree will be the guest of honor at a number of celebrations marking her 97th birthday-an age you'd never guess

from her vitality.

She's obviously looking forward to her many parties-the first of which is a dinner meeting tonight of the Business and Professional Women. Since coming to Daytona Beach in 1925, Miss Rose has made her mark in organizations such as the BPW and Hadassah, in both of which she is an honorary life member. She has also been very active in B'nai B'rith, League of Women Voters and the Democratic Women, and is past president of Temple Israel Sisterhood. She was also recently honored by Gov. Robert Graham for many years of Democratic Party support.

Friday will find Miss Rose heading for Temple Beth El, where the youth organization and B'nai B'rith Girls will honor her with an Oneg Shabat, a reception following services at the temple. Miss Rose, who helped found the youth group, also has been an ardent supporter of the Daytona Playhouse over the years, helped at the Re-habilitation Center for the Blind, and was a regular volunteer and contributor for the Salvation Army, American Red Cross and

Easter Seals, to name a few.

Miss Rose's busy years, may be part of the reason for her long life, she noted. Born in Latvia on April 10, 1886, she and her family arrived in the United States when she was 18. Six years later she met Joseph Lowenstein, and the couple married a year later. She's been a widow for 53 years.

Never a stay at home person. Miss Rose operated her own sewing and alteration business in town for 40 years, not retiring

until the age of 89.

She is celebrating her special day with daughter, Elaine Huttner, 1510 N. Peninsula Drive, and son, Paul, of New York, in town with his wife, Muriel, for the annual celebration. There are also three grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

A small party is planned Saturday for close friends and family members and on Sunday, Miss Rose will greet guests at her traditional Open House from 2 to 6 p.m. at her home at 419 N. Oleander Ave. "And no gifts, please!" she insisted.

Everyone is invited: I have a whole town of friends," she beamed, adding, "I've had a wonderful life-but it's a life I created. I thank the Lord every morning that I can get out of bed on my own two feet.".

DEADBEAT DADS

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, April 11, 1983

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, failure to pay child support is a serious problem that affects all of us. When absent parents do not support their children, in many cases, taxpayers have to do this instead-through welfare and other related programs. In fact, 80 percent of welfare recipients are on welfare because their exspouses will not pay child support.

Many nonpayers-mostly fathersare people of means who could afford to provide child support-but do notforcing their own children and former spouses to either resort to welfare or live in near poverty on the mother's earnings. An estimated 2 million fathers fail to comply with court-ordered child support.

Although Federal and State laws have been enacted to assist in the collection of child support, huge gaps and inequities still exist in these laws and their enforcement. In January, I introduced legislation to fill one of these gaps. My bill, H.R. 216, will help nonwelfare families collect past-due child support from absent parents.

In the 1981 Budget Reconciliation Act, Congress gave IRS the authority to grab income tax refunds of those who skipped out on child support responsibilities-but only for welfare

(AFDC) families.

This effort, known as the tax refund offset program, has been a great success, collecting \$167 million in child support payments from nearly 267,000 absent parents in the 1981 tax year alone. The money recovered has been used to reduce welfare costs or sent to the family if the child support payment exceeded the monthly AFDC payment.

My bill, which now has 44 cosponsors, would simply extend this successful program to nonwelfare families.

The advantages?

It would stop parents from getting away with abandoning their responsibility to their children and shifting the cost to the taxpayer.

Millions of Federal and State welfare dollars that might otherwise be spent to support the custodial parent and her or his children could be saved.

It would be cost effective, since the program is already in place and any added expense would be paid for by fees charged to the nonwelfare

parent-not the taxpayer.

The critical need for this legislation and other efforts to improve the enforcement of child support is cogently expressed by Patricia Avery in a recent U.S. News & World Report arti-

I would like to share this article with my colleagues:

ON THE TRAIL OF THOSE DEADBEAT DADS

WITHOUT CHILD-SUPPORT PAYMENTS, MANY FAMILIES ARE GOING FROM AFFLUENCE TO POV-ERTY-ALMOST OVERNIGHT

A Pennsylvania man wins 4.6 million dollars in the state lottery only to end up in legal negotiations with two states over nonpayment of child support.

A Michigan mother had to go to court when her former husband, a judge earning \$52,000 a year, fell more than \$6,600 in arrears on support payments for their two

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

An Arizona woman reports her child is suffering from malnutrition because she has only \$10 a week for food and her ex-hus-

band isn't sending money.

These are a few of the distressing stories behind figures showing that an estimated 2 million fathers do not honor agreements to support children of broken marriages. In fact, government figures show that more than half of all fathers who should be paying child support give less than required—or nothing at all. Fathers represent 95 percent of the parents who fall behind on

So serious is the problem that Congress and state legislatures are seeking new ways to track down deadbeat dads and make

them pay.

In most cases, when a father stops pay ment, his children and former wife quickly find themselves at the bottom of the eco nomic ladder. The result: The financial responsibility of the father is shifted to the taxpaver.

FORCED MOVE

An example is a 27-year-old woman who had lived with her husband and three children in a wealthy suburb of Flint, Mich. After the divorce, the man paid only a fraction of his support payments, although he was earning \$50,000 a year. His family soon was living in an inner-city subsidized-housing project.

'It was a nightmare," the woman says. "My children and I went from a typically middle-class existence to poverty practically

overnight."

A study in California shows that there is little relationship between income and the father's failure to comply with court-ordered child support. Says researcher Lenore J. Weitzman of Stanford University: "Men with incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 were as likely to fail to comply as those with incomes of under \$10,000."

The delinquent parent often can escape local supervision of court-ordered support payments simply by moving out of state. In Florida and Texas, just moving to another county makes a new court proceeding necessary. Only 11 states have mandatory wage withholding for child support. While some states will jail a parent for nonsupport, in most cases the penalties are slight.

"Trying to achieve a legal remedy was a total farce and a failure," says a 37-year-old Tallahassee, Fla., mother who had to sell her three-bedroom ranch house and has battled her former husband across state lines over support for their three children. "States and judges simply do not cooperate," she says. "Uniformity in laws and enforcement is desperately needed."

Why do men-even successful, middleclass professionals-turn their backs on their own children? David Chambers, a law

professor at the University of Michigan, lists a number of reasons:

Some are angry at ex-wives and the courts for what they see as an unfair financial

Writing a support check can be a painful reminder of happier times, bringing on depression and remorse.

Men separated from their children sometimes have only weak emotional attachments to them.

Remarriage can mean a new family and

additional financial burdens.

Whatever the reason, the women and children these men neglect often feel isolated. "I thought my case was unique and that I had been unlucky enough to marry a totally irresponsible guy," says a Maryland woman abandoned with one child while pregnant with another. "But then I found there were great numbers of women going through this."

REMEDIES SOUGHT

So many women face the problem that nearly a dozen child-support advocacy groups have been formed to lobby for stiffer laws against runaway parents. In Arizona, one group is asking the Legislature to have neglect of support payments noted on credit reports.

Federal law provides for garnishing of federal tax refunds of delinquent parents when the children are on welfare, but Congress is being asked to expand this provision to all runaway parents and to order wage withholding for federal employees owing child support.

New York State officials in early March said that up to 60,000 New Yorkers could have state-income-tax refunds withheld this spring for failure to pay child support

One aid in finding such parents is the Federal Parent Locator service. This computer system uses records of the Internal Revenue Service and other agencies to trace those whose support payments are in arrears.

However, since the federal government wants to reduce welfare spending, the priority still is given to tracking down fathers whose families receive such federal benefits. Nonwelfare mothers have to pay a fee to use the service-and, in many states, must pay an application fee to enlist the aid of the local child-support agency.

Because of this, women's groups are pushing for a federal income-withholding system for child support or a wage-attachment provision that would follow a person from job

to job.

This isn't a matter of camp fees and expensive vacations," says Patricia Kelly of KINDER, a Michigan group focusing on the problem. "It's a matter of shoes and food for children. We will continue to seek remedies for as long as it takes.".

A NATIONAL DRINKING AGE OF 21

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD a recent article from the Chicago Tribune which advocates the establishment of 21 years as the national drinking age. During the 1970's many States lowered their drinking ages below 21, an act that was followed by a tragic increase in driving deaths and accidents in the under-20 age group. In support of raising the drinking age to lower the accident rate, this article points out that the State of Illinois raised its drinking age to 21 in 1980, which resulted in a 16 percent decrease in auto fatalities for youths under age 20. The article suggests that although legislative efforts to raise the drinking age will not totally eliminate the problem of drunk driving, it will lessen this problem.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune] A NATIONAL DRINKING AGE OF 21 (By Gary Graham)

Drinking and driving don't mix-especially in young people. Want proof? Try this: The death rate for all age groups in America is decreasing, except for one—the teenager. Our healthiest, most vigorous citizens have an increasing death rate. And, alcohol-related traffic deaths are the major reason.

The leading cause of death among teens is accidents. Motor vehicle accidents account for a majority of these deaths. On a national basis, more than 10,000 people under 20 years of age may be killed this year in traffic accidents. Seventy to 80 percent of these accidents will involve alcohol misuse.

And there are more statistics-impersonal, but nonetheless chilling. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, a Washington-based research organization, did a study on teenage driving. Here's some of what they

Teenage drivers kill other people more often then themselves. For example, more than half of the persons killed by teenage drivers in 1978 were passengers in their cars or drivers or passengers in other vehicles. In contrast, the majority of persons killed by drivers aged 21 or older were the drivers themselves.

Young drivers up to about age 25, especially the 16- and 17-years-olds, are more often responsible for their fatal crashes and resulting deaths than are older drivers.

Teenage drivers are responsible for more deaths per license holder than drivers in other age groups; teenage drivers are re-sponsible for about five times as many crash deaths per license holder as are drivers aged 35 to 64.

The insurance institute researchers suggest that young male drivers are more responsible for fatal crashes because they are more aggressive drivers than are females and they are more likely to drive after drinking or taking other drugs.

No legislation can prevent all of these deaths, but I am convinced that raising the legal drinking age to 21 will reduce their number. Such action will disrupt the link-up of two learning experiences, drinking and driving, that, like it or not, are part of grow-

ing up in this country.

Here's how I see it: Acquiring driving skills involves learning, for example, that cars behave differently around curves on wet roads than they do on straight, dry stretches. It takes a lot of time on the road to develop the split-second judgmental skills necessary to make those infrequent, life-ordeath decisions most drivers face. The young driver, even after a driver's education course, continues to learn by experience.

Likewise, using mind-altering drugs, particularly a sedative drug such as alcohol, is a learning experience. One learns how much is "too much" by experimentation. Unfortualcohol affects one's judgment, though the degree of impairment is often not recognized.

When the learning experiences of driving and drinking are combined in the 16-, 17-, or 18-year-old, tragic consequences can result.

To understand the current status of drinking age legislation, a brief history is necessary. In the early 1970s, when this country went through many social upheavals, 26 states lowered the minimum drinking age from 21 years. States that kept records on such things soon had some sobering second thoughts about that action, as increases in driving deaths and injuries in the under-20

age group mounted. Since 1976, 18 states have passed legislation increasing the minimum drinking age.

Eight of nine states that raised their legal minimum drinking age have experienced a significant decrease in nighttime fatal crashes involving young drivers, the insur-ance institute reported. The decrease averaged 28 percent.

Illinois increased the purchase age to 21 years in 1980. The last two years have shown a 16 percent reduction in auto fatalities in the under-20 age group. This surpassed the 3 percent decline in the over-21 population during the same period. In 1982, 68 percent of the 19- and 20-year-olds involved in fatal crashes had been drinking. In

1979, before the age limit was increased, 83 percent had been drinking.

Unfortunately, our state borders two others with lower drinking ages, Iowa and Wisconsin. Counties bordering these states have seen a smaller fatality reduction since the drinking age was raised. Wisconsin has been much in the news lately as Illinois citizen groups and police step up patrols of frequently traveled highways to and from bars

There are some who argue that drinking, like voting, is a right. It isn't; it's a privilege. And I submit that poor judgment in voting is not nearly as dangerous as it is in driving.

Again, raising the legal drinking age will not solve the problems of alcohol and teenagers. And we shouldn't forget the parental responsibility in this matter. But let's not kid ourselves. Alcohol is responsible for enough of society's ills without letting it kill our young people in droves. Let's make 21 the national drinking age.

A JOB WELL DONE

HON. KENT HANCE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. HANCE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of this distinguished body a most deserving organization and a most deserving young man.

Since 1958, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary have conducted a "Voice of Democracy" contest for secondary school students. During this past year, more than a quarter-million students participated representing more than 8,000 schools across the country.

The contest theme this year was "Youth-America's Strength" and the winner of the State of Texas contest was Lowell A. Deo of Lubbock, Tex., and the 19th Congressional District.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the winning speech of Lowell Deo entered into the RECORD and would offer my congratulations to both Lowell and the VFW for a job well done.

The speech follows:

LOWELL A. DEO, TEXAS WINNER, 1982-83 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Young people: those hideous creatures of adolescence-living totally in worn blue denim jeans and buried beneath mound upon mound of greasy, oily hair.

The typical teen is synonymous with poor grades, promiscuity, marijuana, fast cars, and frustrating cases of acne. This is the image of the teen-ager-at least as defined by the television and motion picture industry-all in the name of humor, but is this image of our youth truly accurate? The answer to this question depends on whom one chooses to ask.

Youth to many is a sudden age of complications and the sudden functioning of glands never known to have existed before. To others youth is that free-spirited age of fun, first love, happiness, and freedom from

responsibility.

The American youth of today is no longer that same spirited, care-free individual of before. Now many more influences threaten to affect the fundamental basis of the youth structure. The teen-ager of today is harassed by a more frequent incidence of glamorized violence and decadent morals via television and movies. He is often urged to conform to the actions of others, while simultaneously growing up under the threat of nuclear war.

The American youth of today has also experienced an early introduction to the family leadership role as many parents simply abandon responsibilities therefore dividing the youth between school, work, and the maintenance of the familial structure.

Despite the many burdens placed on the teen, the youth of today has proven him or herself by coping with these problems at

such an early age.

Today's youth is not a talker, but he is an achiever. Today's youth possess the extraordinary imagination to dream big dreams and the uncanny ability to make these dreams come true.

America's youth perpetuate the patriotism that made our nation great through organizations such as: Boy and Girl Scouts and Explorers. They show leadership capabilities through student government and Boys and Girls State.

Youth are intelligent as illustrated by the National Honor Society, National Merit, National Achievement, and Who's Who Among American High School Students programs, but most importantly, youth are dependa-ble. An example that many won't soon forget being the heroic salvation of Fort Wayne. Indiana when that town's youth took initiative action against rapid floodwaters which threatened to destroy the city.

Our youth serve to inspire hope for a united world through V.I.S.T.A. or Volunteers in Service to America, Youth for Christ International, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Youth Against Cancer, The Peace Corps, and Up with People—a touring production which stresses the importance of

a united human race.

While the media seldom ceases to publicize the happenings of a few less than noble teens in favor of those teens who are really credits to their communities, the youth realize that the true reward isn't in the recognition of achievement, but in the realization that they are the hope of the modern world.

Youth is a turbulent, fast paced age, but our future, our youth, promises to be one of security and of strength.

By initiating the variance of programs for our youth, our nation has insured a bright future because teen-agers are a resilient breed who learn from the experiences of the past. They have shown their dependability in times of crisis, and they have shown that if they are given a principle, they are given a reason to fight.

Youth-they truly America's strength.

WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON BOYS?

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw my colleagues' attention to an editorial entitled, "Which side are you on boys," which recently appeared in the Sandoval County Times-Independent, a weekly newspaper in my district.

The editorial's author, Mary Beth Acuff, points out that there are no easy answers to solve the present economic, political, and military situation confronting our neighbors in El Salva-

dor.

I hope my colleagues will take the time to read this thoughtful piece before the House considers the administration's request for further military aid to this troubled nation.

[From the Sandoval County Times-Independent, Mar. 11, 1983] WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ON BOYS? (By Mary Beth Acuff)

We are hearing the impassioned pleas not to let El Salvador go the way of Cuba or Vietnam or Nicaragua. The great savior of democracy must step in with funds and troops to fend off the enemy (invincible save for U.S. help). Without U.S. help, communists will be on our borders, communism will strike at the heart of the western hemisphere, etc.

Why is it that Mexico and Venezuela, the two major countries closest to the trouble are not panicked? Mexico, for all its economic troubles and political corruption has had a revolution and can at least pay lip service to the great question of land reform. Venezuela has one of the few democracies in Latin American and, buoyed by oil revenues, has made some progress in economic redistribution.

What we are experiencing is the propaganda result, at least, of nearly 100 years of U.S. exploitation in Central and Latin America. We see the fruits of the harvest of dictators we have supported in the name of "stability" so that U.S. economic activity

could take place undisturbed.

We cannot stop the revolutions in Central America nor the ones coming in South America. We cannot stop them unless we take the kind of action the Vietnam apologists are now saying could have stopped that war "between 3 and 5 any afternoon". We could create a new Atlantic/Pacific canal across Central America with a few strikes which would wash the problem out to sea. South America will be harder.
The United States is in an admittedly dif-

ficult position in its foreign policy decisions. We are "damned if we do and damned if we don't." We have an influence on the outcome of a power struggle if we support one side over another or if we don't support one side over another. Basically we can only choose to support or not to support a government or a revolutionary movement. From experience we should have learned that supporting oligarchs or military dictators doesn't work. For all our blustering, they have not learned democracy, they are just better liars.

Except for a few instances, the left wing popular revolutionary movements don't care about democracy either. They seem just as totalitarian at heart as the tyrants they battle. Our position is not an easy choice. Clearly supporting dictators of any persuasion is not in our interest. Maybe we should train and field a Democratic People's Party which with one or two cleverly placed people could claim the propaganda value of any victory by the rebels and hold up the oligarchs to public ridicule.

THE NEED FOR A MULTIYEAR FEDERAL PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO SHELTER THE HOMELESS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

 Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the present recession has created a new class of homeless people in this country which this Congress must assist.

Although we recently appropriated money for these unfortunate victims of the recession in the jobs bill, this will not solve the problem nor provide enough help. There are two major reasons why this is true. First, because the problem of the homeless will not disappear this year and therefore there is a need for a more permanent program to aid these people. Second, at present there is not a single Federal program whose paramount purpose is to provide funds to shelter the homeless.

Mr. Speaker, because of this void I introduced legislation on January 25 (H.R. 927) which would establish a Federal program to provide \$50 million for emergency shelter and related assistance. As I have pointed out, existing social service programs and charities, already hard pressed by the recent cutbacks in Federal funding, are without the resources to keep pace with the growing problem of the homeless.

I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial from the Washington Post which points out all too painfully the lack of funding this administration has provided for the unemployed and why there is a need for a more permanent program to fund emergency shelters.

Mr. Speaker, this is truly an emergency situation and we must act quickly. There are now nearly 50 cosponsors of my bill H.R. 927. I hope more of my colleagues will join me in this effort to secure a Federal program to aid the homeless.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 10, 1983] Why There Are Food Lines

The most striking feature of this economic downturn has been the reappearance of

those relics of the Depression era—the bread line and the makeshift shelters of the homeless. While most people have weathered the recession reasonably well—and the better-off have flourished—many of the unemployed appear to have suffered far more severely than in other post-war recessions. Why is that so?

The fact that the current slump has been both prolonged and deep accounts for much of the hardship. But, as the Brookings Institution's annual budget study suggests, another major factor has been that the government has provided far less help for the unemployed than in the last severe recession. In 1976, almost two-thirds of the 7.6 million people unemployed in an average week received regular or extended unemployment benefits. In 1982, with an average of 10 million unemployed, only slightly move than one-third got benefits.

Other sources of help were similarly diminished. If you lump together all forms of direct help for the down-and-out-unemployment benefits, welfare (including aid for the aged and disabled) and food assistance—you will find a striking reduction in the purchasing power of such help. Adjusting for inflation, federal aid for these programs was \$10 billion lower in 1982 than in 1976 while the number of unemployed people was almost one-third higher. No

wonder there are food lines.

Unsurprisingly, the welfare caseload has been growing again despite the strict rules introduced by the Reagan administration. That's too bad, and not only because welfare is unpopular with taxpayers and recipients alike. It also means that more people have been forced down into the ranks of the long-term dependent. Many of the unemployed can't get even this kind of help, however, because they don't have young children or because they aren't willing to do the unpleasant things that welfare now requires—sell off almost all assets, relinquish low-paying jobs held by family members or, in many states, desert their family.

More emergency help will soon be on the way. The federal government is starting to distribute the relatively small amount of money (\$100 million out of \$4.65 billion) earmarked for humanitarian aid in the recently passed "jobs" bill. Localities may also be able to direct some of the \$1 billion in community development funds to projects that will help the hardest hit of the unemployed. But with unemployment remaining stubbornly high, the food and shelter lines may be part of the urban scene for many months to come.

A RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR ARMS: PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF RELIGION AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 18-22, 1982

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, President Reagan's recent appeal to the National Association of Evangelicals to oppose the nuclear arms freeze was a fortunate attempt to polarize the religious community on this issue.

With this in mind, I ask that the following statement endorsed unanimously by the American Academy of Religion at its meeting in New York in December 1982, be reprinted in today's Congressional Record. The academy is the most broadly based professional society of religious educators in the country, including nearly 4,000 professors of religion in colleges, universities, and seminaries. I urge my colleagues to read the following statement as they approach a vote this week on the freeze resolution.

The resolution follows:

A RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR ARMS: PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF RELIGION AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 18-22, 1982

We the members of the American Academy of Religion wish to state publicly our conviction that the use of nuclear weapons, under any circumstances, is contrary to the faith and fundamental moral values of the religious traditions of humankind. While there may have been just wars in the past, the inability to place traditional constraints on nuclear war now makes any moral justification for the use of nuclear weapons impossible.

As scholars of religion and religious educators in universities, colleges, and theological seminaries, we condemn nuclear war in any form. We call for an immediate halt to the production and deployment of first-strike weapons, a world-wide freeze on the production of all nuclear weapons, a staged reduction of present nuclear arsenals, and the eventual abolition of all nuclear arms.

We urge all our colleagues in universities, seminaries, and communities of faith to join us in re-thinking those assumptions about friend and enemy, peace and war, security and danger, life and death that have brought us to our present peril, and to move boldly with us in re-shaping our common public vision in the light of the religious and moral traditions which we affirm. Together let us speak out now, lest our silence once again make us accomplices to holocaust, this one threatening the very existence of humankind.

GRAND BLANC TOWNSHIP CELE-BRATES ITS SESQUICENTEN-NIAL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, this year the township of Grand Blanc, Mich., is celebrating its 150th anniversary, and it is with great pleasure that I draw this sesquicentennial celebration to the attention of my colleagues in the Congress.

Grand Blanc Township has the distinction of being the first formally organized government in what is now Genesee County. The area of the Saginaw Valley was not open to settlement until the early 1820's, when the very first settlers began to filter through

the forests between Detroit and Saginaw Bay. The Chippewa Indians sold the Saginaw Valley lands to the territory of Michigan in 1819, and it was that year that Jacob Smith set up a trading post on the Flint River north of Grand Blanc Township. But the first settlers arrived not in Flint but in the Grand Blanc area, and by 1824 Jacob Stevens already had moved his family to Grand Blanc Township and other settlers were following. In those early days, the area was known as Granblaw or Grumlaw. Those hardy pioneer families came mostly from Genesee County, N.Y., and as their numbers grew they very gradually transformed a wilderness into a prosperous farming community. By 1828 there was a small sawmill on Thread Creek in the Grand Blanc area operated by Rowland Perry and E. H. Spen-

Formal organization of the area's government occurred on April 1, 1833, when the few settlers of the area convened the first meeting of Grand Blanc Township, electing Norman Davison as the first township officer and also electing the other officers. The formation of Grand Blanc Township marked the creation of the first formal unit of government between Pontiac and Saginaw.

Today, Mr. Speaker, Grand Blanc Township is a modern community with strong agricultural, manufacturing and retail components to its economy. It has retained much of its original natural beauty. Communities such as Grand Blanc Township exemplify all that makes our way of life the envy and goal of so many around the world. The people of the township can indeed be proud of their community, for it is they who have made Grand Blanc Township an excellent place to live, raise a family, work and relax.

ANTITRUST AGENDA FOR THE 98TH CONGRESS

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

 Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the antitrust agenda for the 98th Congress is one of the most stimulating and challenging I have seen in all my 34 years in Washington.

The first item on the agenda for the Judiciary Committee will be H.R. 2244, the Antitrust Fairness Amendments of 1983. This bill addresses three areas that have been the subject of extensive hearings in the last three Congresses: First, adjustment in the Supreme Court's holding in Illinois Brick to allow redress for consumer antitrust injury; second, fine tuning of the principle of joint and several liability to allow reduction or allocation of anti-

trust judgments that would be unjust as to individual defendants; and, third, improvements in the Tunney Act procedures by which the Government, with the consent of the opposing party, disposes of antitrust litigation.

The Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law will soon begin hearings on H.R. 2244. Upon completion of committee action on this legislation, we will address other antitrust issues, including proposals for modifying treble damage remedies, for reducing costs and delays in litigation, and for redefining the limits of mergers and acquisitions among large corporations.

I welcome the proposals for treble damage changes that the administration has circulated to the Congress. These suggestions will provide a basis for discussions with the Department of Justice and among interested parties. As I indicated during hearings on damage allocation legislation in the last Congress, the issue of treble damages is ripe for hearings. Indeed, prior to receipt of the administration's proposals, the committee had already planned to hire a consultant to survey the record and analyze proposals for reform. Upon completion of the study, the committee should be in a position to schedule hearings on this topic.

Treble damage changes cannot, however, be viewed in isolation from other major antitrust problems. The most severe and vexing of these is the expense and delay in both private and Government litigation. The National Commission for the Review of Antitrust Laws and Procedures recommended in 1979 that prejudgment interest be assessed on judgments to eliminate a defendant's incentive to delay the litigation. I am pleased that the administration's proposals address this issue. But this alone is not sufficient. We must search for new ways to minimize cost and delay. For example, Congress may wish to consider changing the procedural rules governing litigation and providing special training for judges, or special selection of judges, who hear such cases.

Finally, there is the issue of mergers and acquisitions. The American economy does not benefit from, and the American people will not tolerate, continued selfish resource-straining takeover battles among our corporate giants. Here, too, the committee must scan the horizon for an appropriate legislative solution during forthcoming

Major legislative initiatives must be undertaken only after careful scrutiny of the underlying problems and the appropriateness of the proposed solutions. And these initiatives must balance all the interests and aims affected by antitrust law and policy. Just as the Illinois Brick amendment is an essential part of legislation dealing with damage allocation, so too must initia-

tives on treble damage changes reflect a balancing of all concerns and goals of antitrust enforcement.

THE PATIENCE—AND WISDOM— OF JOHNSTOWN, PA.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, every now and then we come across an article in the newspapers that reaffirms our belief in the strength and resiliency of the American people. No matter how tough times might be—and times have been really tough recently for many American communities—there is always a reservoir of common sense, common decency, and patience among the American people. It is not the weary patience of resignation or despair—it is a fundamental trust in America and in President Reagan.

I believe that this underlying patience has been one of President Reagan's greatest strengths as he moves forward, against partisan sniping, to put the American economy on sound footing after the disastrous economic policies of the past. He knows that the American people—quite understandably angry at current economic problems—still realize that we cannot go back to the discredited policies of the past if we are going to come out of this economic mess.

Johnstown, Pa., apparently has more than its share of Americans who, while recognizing that times are bad, still have not fallen victim to the demagoguery and political partisanship that would drag us back to the inflationary policies that caused most of our problems.

At this point I wish to insert in the RECORD, "Mill Town's Steely Patience With the President," by Norman C. Miller, in the Wall Street Journal, March 24, 1983:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 24,

A MILL Town's STEELY PATIENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

(By Norman C. Miller)

Johnstown, Pa.—Visiting a town with the nation's highest unemployment rate—24.8 percent—a reporter expects to encounter bitterness toward President Reagan's economic policies and demands for more federal aid to create jobs.

But that's not the way it is, for the most part. Long talks with 24 persons from all walks of life turn up a surprising amount of support for Mr. Reagan's economic policies, despite depressed conditions in this small steel town.

There are critics, of course. "Reagan just seems to ignore the unemployment problem," says Ronald Davies, a 45-year-old unemployed steelworker with a wife and three children.

Charles Kunkle Jr., one of Johnstown's leading businessmen, generally supports the president. But like many others here, he is upset by the administration's unwillingnes to restrict sharply imports of steel and autos. People here believe imports are devastating the domestic steel industry. Yet "the administration seems almost afraid to take action against Japan," Mr. Kunkle

But criticism is far outweighed by support for Mr. Reagan and his policies. It is re-markable considering the hard times here. Only 1,900 people are working at the large Bethlehem steel mill, the town's biggest employer. The mill employed 14,000 heyday. Now, parts of it are closed forever. Even a healthy recovery would produce only about 3,000 more jobs, Bethlehem officials said.

Like Mr. Davies, most idled steelworkers are marking time, collecting unemployment benefits, hoping they'll be recalled to sometime. At the Johnstown Vocational-Technical School, however, small numbers of unemployed steelworkers are trying to learn new trades in evening classes. In hourlong interviews with seven of them, most express strong support for Mr. Reagan and his

"I think Reagan is a heckuva good guy and I think his ideas are good, although I am worse off now than I've ever been in my life," says Wayne Wyar, a 28-year-old former Bethlehem worker who was laid off

18 months ago.

Dennis Fisher, 27, agrees. "We studied supply-side economics at school (at a nearby junior college) and I really think what Reagan wants to do can work. We have inflation and unemployment together, and you cannot hit both at the same time. I think he is doing the right thing by getting rid of inflation and after he gets that under control, then he'll work on unemployment."

We've been overspending and overearning for years, and now is the time we've got to pay for it," Mr. Fisher continues. "It just so happens that we're the ones who are

paying, but someone has to."

John Daloni dissents. "I don't see how you make things better by giving people less. And I think less is really the motto of this administration."

But the 28-year-old Mr. Daloni, who was laid off 11 months ago, doesn't favor "makework" federal jobs programs. "That's just throwing money at the problem and it doesn't seem to resolve anything."

Robert Schellhammer agrees. though he hasn't been able to find regular work for over five years since Bethlehem laid him off. "Public works might be good but for how long? It it's only temporary, it really wouldn't benefit us, because it's like getting the people's hopes up for nothing.'

George Poraczky, 35 takes a philosophical view of economic forces that 10 months ago cost him his job after 17 years in the Bethlehem mill. "Reagan inherited a problem that was coming for a long time," he says. "It's just the transition between the industrial, powerful nation we once were until, hopefully, we become a technological nation. I just happened to be in line to get

hit as the end came."

Some of the former steelworkers blame their union as much as the companies for the industry's plight. "I'm pro-union and always have been," says Cecil Lucas, 34 years old. "Yet I see unions getting the upper hand to such a point that they're hurting union people. They're demanding too much . . . and in that sense they're destroying themselves and their people.'

Joseph O'Donnell, 37, thinks controlling inflation is more important than reducing unemployment, even though he lost his Bethlehem job two years ago. "If Reagan can handle inflation, he's done something, he says. "If it takes laying people off, I guess that's what it takes.'

Welfare irks all these unemployed worksome of whom will pay as much as \$1,200 for 18 months of training in a new trade. "Don't give people welfare for nothing, make them work for it," says Mr. Fisher. "If you do that, you'll see a lot of people trying to get off welfare because a lot of them don't want to work."

These men surely do want to work, and they doubtless are representative of the vast majority of unemployed persons in that respect. Mr. Fisher, for example drives a bread truck and attends junior-college and trade-school classes, schooling himself to become a computer programmer. His wife, who will have a second child soon, works as

These, then, are among the people here who continue to support President Reagan despite their own adversity. One can only hope that their faith in the president and his economic policies will be rewarded. They deserve it.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE HOLOCAUST

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I was honored to attend an important event held in my district. I would like to extend my thanks to Rabbi Myron Fenster, Dr. Eva Pallay, the Shelter Rock Jewish Center, the congregation and religious school and the education department of the New York Metropolitan Region of the United Synagogue of America for inviting me to participate in a ceremony of student remembrance of the Holocaust

To those of us who were born after the Holocaust, its history and its horrors serve as a permanent reminder of the limits and the possibilities of the human spirit. We have learned from the Holocaust the infinite capacity for evil in the human soul. But we have also learned from the example set by thousands of survivors, the human capacity for resiliency and strength.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most important lessons of the Holocaust are those we pass onto our children. Through remembrance and understanding of this darkest of times, we hold open the promise that never again will the forces of genocide and war be unleashed against any one people. Whether we speak of Jews, Armenians, or any other group, this lesson must not be forgotten.

The centrality of memory has been stressed time and again by the survivors and the witnesses of the Holocaust. On the occasion of submitting the report of the President's Commis-

sion on the Holocaust, Elie Wiesel, theologian and perhaps the greatest writer of the Holocaust remarked. "Our remembering is an act of generosity, aimed at saving men and women from the apathy to evil, if not from evil itself." If it is true that the Holocaust has taught us the truly radical nature of evil, then it is also true that through our words and through our actions we must never let this memory die. It is in this light that the Holocaust takes on a truly universal significance.

Mr. Speaker, as Americans, the Holocaust holds a unique place in our own history. Millions of young Americans served and a nation mobilized to fight the forces of Nazism and totalitarianism. Our servicemen liberated many of the camps and were among the first witnesses to the atrocities yet unknown to the rest of the world.

Still, the United States did not emerge from these times untarnished. One can only imagine what might have happened had we opened our doors earlier or spoken up more forcefully against the atrocities being committed across the ocean. Sadly, restrictive immigration laws and a lack of resolve or courage on the part of some of our highest elected officials prevented swifter action from occuring.

The United States did eventually open its doors to thousands of survivors, some of whom settled in Israel and many of whom have made their homes here. This week in Washington, some 12,000 survivors are gathering in Washington to thank the Government for providing them with a place to live and for allowing them to rebuild their lives with dignity. That we are privileged to have thousands of survivors among our citizens is a source of inspiration and strength to our country.

This student remembrance of the Holocaust takes on a special significance on this anniversary of the Warsaw uprising. Forty years ago this month, the Jews of the Warsaw Ghetto took up arms against Nazism in what was the first organized armed rebellion against the Nazi occupation. Their courage and their sacrifices leave a legacy and example of the meaning of resistance against all forms of tyranny.

Mr. Speaker, the student remembrance of the Holocaust serves as an important means of commemorating the special place in history of the Holocaust. It is an important reminder of the dangers of totalitarianism in all its forms. And it serves as a repudiation of the hatred, insensitivity, and intolerance which can plague our exist-

A TRIBUTE TO KEN DUDDRIDGE

HON, ROBERT E. BADHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. BADHAM. Mr. Speaker, there are thousands of fine, dedicated Americans throughout this land who devote their lives to our young people and today I would like to call the attention of this body to Ken Duddridge, who will be honored on April 27, 1983, for his 33 years in public education in the Huntington Beach and Fountain Valley areas, which I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States.

More than 1,000 of Ken's friends, students, and athletes whom he has coached will gather on that occasion to wish him well as he retires following a lifetime of selfless public service.

Ken Duddridge has been a football, baseball, basketball, wrestling, tennis, and track coach, he has been a physical education instructor and athletic director of Fountain Valley High School, the position from which he will retire at the end of this academic year.

Ken came to his profession from the ranks of outstanding high school and collegiate athletes in California. At Claremont High School in California he earned 10 varsity letters and received a football scholarship at the University of California at Santa Barbara, a career which was interrupted by World War II.

During the war, Ken Duddridge played football for the renowed Paul Brown at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center and on two other occasions played for other nationally known coaches, Weeb Eubank and Nick Pappas.

Upon completion of his wartime duties for the U.S. Navy and his education, Ken began his coaching career at Campbell High School, from there coming to the Huntington Beach Union High School District, where he served at Huntington Beach, Westminster, and Fountain Valley High Schools.

As a physical educator and coach Ken taught by example. A nondrinker and nonsmoker, Ken never asked a student or athlete to do something which he could not do himself. After suffering a serious back injury and surgery, he was forced into a regime of rehabilitation few of us could equal.

Even as Ken contemplates retirement, he plans to do what he can to prepare a training program for walk-on coaches, those people who volunteer their time to teach and coach young athletes.

In the meantime, it is my pleasure to wish Ken, his wife, Dorothy, their children Ken, Dee, Dan, and Julie, plus their two grandchildren, the best

retirement in the years ahead. People like Ken Duddridge do not come by this way too often and we all are better off for the services to our young people performed by such fine men as he.

REPORT FROM GRIMES CREEK: SOCIAL SECURITY

HON, CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, for many of the Members of this body, social security has been a "given"—a fact of life preexisting their own birth, and for the great majority of this body, social security existed before they came to maturity.

But there are many millions of Americans who vividly remember life in this country before the enactment of social security. This was a time when life for the elderly poor all too frequently meant the "County Poor Farm" or a back bedroom in the home of a son or daughter or other more fortunate relative.

Nancy Stringfellow, of Grimes Creek, Idaho, who received her first social security payments a year ago, speaks for those who remember. In her short but poignant and evocative "Report from Grimes Creek," Nancy Stringfellow paints the human dimensions of the meaning of social security, and especially what this program means in terms of preserving the spiritual integrity and independence of the elderly.

I commend this sensitive and perceptive article to the attention of my colleagues, as well as to those who would seek to lower the benefits to the elder-

REPORT FROM GRIMES CREEK: SOCIAL SECURITY

(By Nancy Stringfellow)
(Excerpted from Up Grimes Creek Without A Paddle)

April is the month my Social Security payments begin. Such a lovely little brown paper envelope, meaning, indeed, security. I remember other days. In the raw, new land of South Idaho it was shove and scrape, and if you had bad luck or lost your strength you were done for. I was raised in a mortal fear of disability or of some natural disaster. We walked a thin tight-rope with no net. Two years of crop failures could wipe out the savings of ten years. That of course was part of the reason for large families, more hands to work the land. Someone to help you when your strength was going. Children were sometimes your only security against dving in a ditch. There was no cushion.

I remember the bewildered old ladies, widows who had lost their husbands, and whose small hoard of savings had been swept away by illness and death. Sometimes they had no one left to turn to, and then it was the County Poor Farm, with bare endless corridors and echoing board floors. Cheerless Charity. Sometimes they had

children or relatives who took them in and sheltered them, but the extra mouth was a burden, and they knew it. Old ladies who sat in the far corner of the room when company came, thinning hair dragged back into a tight bun. Knobby hands folded in aproned laps. Soft list slippers slit to ease the painful bunions. Apologetic, silent, arthritically awkward or drudging from one task to another, pathetically anxious to please a harried daughter-in-law. Relics, they called them—flotsam from an earlier culture, bleached and dry, juiceless and helpless. Women who had once been strong and beautiful, and suffered from that memory.

And there were the ones who still had a measure of strength but were trapped in that dreadful bind that women were trapped in so little time ago: not enough education to teach, too old to be a clerk or a waitress. There was a little other opportunity. Poverty was a sandpit, and they could not scale the walls. They fought, sometimes gallantly, sometimes bitterly, but mostly they lost. Their lives subsided into an empty endless waiting. Even when their families cared for them and kept them safe they still lacked their independence. For as much as your people care for you, and you for them, absolute financial dependence is a terrible, a crippling thing. Social Security helped change that. It gave the elderly a measure of dignity. Not to have to ask for little things, the silly little things that made you remember you were still a woman. To able to buy a lipstick, to ease your drying skin with a pot of cream. And a small but solid contribution to the monthly bills. Enough so that you could have a room of your own-with luck a place of your own.

Here in my mountains I am remarkably fortunate. Living is cheap. I have seven acres of room. Room for dignity and freedom, privacy to cry when I am sad and dance when I am gay. It all comes in that little brown paper wrapper, and it lets me spit in anybody's eye.

A WELCOME TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE HOLOCAUST

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

. Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, in respect and admiration for the courage, perseverance, strength, and faith that they represent, I wish to welcome the suvivors of the Holocaust to Washington, D.C. today as they mark a nationwide observance of Holocaust Remembrance Day. The reunion this week in our capital of the survivors of the horrible Nazi crime against humanity is to thank the American Government and its people for providing so many Holocaust survivors with a new home and new lives and to pay tribute to the 6 million who perished only because they were Jewish. The depravity of crime committed against the Jewish people, and against all humanity, must never be forgotten. The American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors here is an inspiration to us all of how the enduring finest qualities of individuals provide the strength and faith needed to overcome the worst onslaught of a brutal and insane hatred.

I have listened to the recollections of Holocaust survivors who live today in my congressional district. Their experiences, and their perseverance in the face of terrors I can only begin to imagine, have always moved me deeply and reinforced my commitment to human rights and an understanding of others so that such a horror is never repeated. Let us welcome these courageous men and women to our Nation's capital. They bring valuable lessons and insights we should note and reflect on as we conduct America's affairs. We can never know their anguish and suffering, but we can assure them of our lasting recognition and support and of our determination to do our utmost to prevent such a human tragedy from ever happening again.

AMERICAN GATHERING OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my warmest welcome to the 12,000 persons, and their families, who will be here in Washington April 11-14 for the first American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. They will meet to share their experiences at the hands of the Nazis, and their lives since then, but also to remember the 6 million who were lost.

Theirs is a story of great loss and sadness but also of great strength and love in the face of the most horrible adversity. These 12,000 very special individuals are survivors of Nazi genocide. They have witnessed the horrors of man's inhumanity toward his fellow man and yet, they have kept and nurtured their own humanity and dignity. Theirs is an inspirational story, one which we must continue to tell our children and our children's children, in order that we might prevent such a tragedy from ever happening again.

I urge our colleagues to join me in celebrating the lives, dreams, and collective spirit of this special group, but also to remember the many who were lost to the Nazi terror. Through this gathering, and others like it, their memories and the spirit of hope will live on.

I am honored to welcome the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors. Their special strength, warmth, and determination to triumph in adversity is, and will always be, an inspiration to us all.

COMMENDATION IN RECOGNITION OF FORMER CONGRESS-MAN HOLIFIELD'S RECEIPT OF THE BEVERLY HOSPITAL FOUNDATION'S HUMANITARIAN AWARD

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to the fact that a former Member of the House, Chet Holifield, will receive the Beverly Hospital Foundation's coveted Humanitarian Service Award.

Congressman Holifield was selected to receive this prestigious award because of his leadership and relentless support for better health care and improved research methods. He could always be counted as a positive vote for any Federal legislative proposal that would improve health care services or provide the necessary scientific research to make important health care discoveries or advancements.

It is an honor for me to commend my former colleague, Chet Holifield, who represented the heart of what is now the 30th Congressional District which I now represent. I am sure my colleagues who have worked with Congressman Holifield know of his distinguished record of 32 years of continuous service in the House, a tenure of active membership which allowed Mr. Holifield to serve under seven Presidents beginning with President Roosevelt and retiring during the Ford administration.

He was a humanitarian while in Congress and to this day continues to support causes which seek improvements in medical care, the environment, and energy.

Throughout the 26-year span of his involvement and leadership on the Joint House and Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, Congressman Holifield insisted on civilian control of the atom rather than leaving it in sole control of the military. The end result of his efforts are evident in every American hospital's extensive use of atomic radioisotopes for diagnostic and therapeutic treatment.

It is not only proper that I commend a colleague that I admire and respect, but a duty that I bring his achievement and accomplishments to the attention of newer Members of the House. MR. MAYOR: CHUCK CORICA

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on April 20, the citizens of Alameda, Calif., will gather at the Alameda Naval Air Station Officer's Club to honor their mayor, Chuck Corica, as he receives the Citizen of the Year Award from the South Shore Merchants Council.

Mayor Corica was first elected to the Alameda City Council in 1973. He was elected mayor in 1975 and was reelect-

ed to a second term in 1979.

He has dedicated his life serving his community, and his busy civic career includes membership in the Alameda County Mayors' Conference, the Alameda County Solid Waste Management Authority, the County Local Agency Formation Commission, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the Association of Bay Area Governments.

Corica's accomplishments have been long recognized and have brought him awards from the Alameda Head Start program, the Alameda Jaycees, Naval Air Station-Alameda, and a Patriotic Citizen Award from the U.S. Army. He is the holder of a California PTA Honorary Service for service to children and youth, and was a recipient of the Outstanding Immigrant from Italy Award from the International Institute of the East Bay.

I join Mayor Corica's friends in congratulating him on his recent award as Alameda's Citizen of the Year. It is well deserved recognition for his tire-

less community service.

AMERICAN GATHERING OF JEWISH HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

 Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, this week Washington will host the first American Gathering of Jewish Survivors of the Holocaust. Over 12,000 survivors

are expected to attend.

This gathering arouses deep feelings within me. I escaped the Holocaust by emigrating to this country from Hungary in 1938. Other members of my family were not as fortunate. The memories of that time are difficult for those who survived. A certain act of courage is required simply to confront the reality of what occurred and to acknowledge that one was a part of it. Like the event it commemorates, this gathering will not be without pain for those who attend.

Then why do they come?

THAT CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON

HON, JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

rate those who were lost.

One can only be humbled by such a gathering. It is a fitting prelude to the dedication of a Holocaust Memorial on the Capitol Mall. We are honored by their presence.

They come to affirm their own exist-

ence and the reality of what they ex-

perienced. They come to remind us all

of what humankind is capable. They

come to implore the world never again

to permit such an occurrence. They

come to seek out those who shared their experience, whose number now is

dwindling. They come to commemo-

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNI-VERSARY OF THE CORNWALL HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the Cornwall Hospital Auxiliary in their 25th year of existence. The Cornwall Hospital Auxiliary held its first official meeting in January 1958 with a membership of 100 ladies. At present there are 150 active and associate members of which 20 are men.

The functions of the volunteers include greeting and escorting new patients to their rooms, transporting patients within the hospital, delivering mail, newspapers, flowers, and messages, and generally assisting the nurses with most aspects of patient care. In addition, they prepare tray favors for various holidays, provide information to visitors, and offer clerical help in various administrative areas. They have maintained a gift shop, coffee shop, and provide a gift cart service to patients.

Since 1958, the Cornwall Hospital Auxiliary has given over 500,000 hours of their time to providing these vital services to the patients of the Cornwall Hospital. Through annual dinner dances, charity balls, bazaars, marathon runs, and cocktail parties, they have contributed more than \$500,000 for the purchase of several pieces of medical equipment. Their contribution has also helped to provide air-conditioning for hospital rooms and the replacement of kitchen equipment.

Outside of the immediate boundaries of the hospital, the auxiliary sponsors community health lectures and provides a "Vial of Life" program to residents of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent these men and women in the newest addition to my district, Orange County. They have selflessly devoted a great percentage of their time to alleviating the pain and discomfort of others. I salute them on their 25th anniversary and congratulate them on their success.

• Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, perhaps modesty should prevent me from declaring Scranton as the championship city. But the facts speak for themselves. Please witness last summer's filming of the critically acclaimed movie, That Championship Season, and last week's world championship

heavyweight fight between Larry Holmes and Lucien Rodriguez.

And now Scranton boasts its very homegrown champions-the Royals of the University of Scranton, winners of the NCAA Division III basketball title. Their final triumph came in a hard-fought 64-to-63 victory over Wittenberg College that proved a showcase of the skill and spirit that had carried the University of Scranton through their 29 and 3 season and their 19-game win streak. The first half had ended with the Royals trailing by only five points, thanks to the defensive play of Mark Hutchinson. At the half, Coach Bob Bessoir demonstrated once again why the National Association of Basketball Coaches had named him as one of its coaches of the year. A few adjustments by Bessoir were enough to allow the players to concentrate on erasing the Wittenberg lead.

Todd Bailey started things off with breakaway baskets started with steals. Then, from 18-feet out, sophomore sharpshooter Billy Bessoir hit for two of his game-high 27 points to place the Royals ahead with 2 minutes remaining in the game. Continuing to play their season-long role as the team's sixth man, Royals' fans turned the Grand Rapids arena into a virtual Scranton West. Their cheers only grew louder in the final second of the game as Dan Polcheck, Todd Bailey, and Mickey Banas hit foul shots to make the Royals the NCAA Division III basketball champions.

That Championship Season—the University of Scranton players had taken the movie seriously, and made those of us Royals fans proud. Jones, Bessoir, Banas, Bailey, Hutchinson, Kosin, Polacheck, Maile, Coach Bessoir, and the whole University of Scranton community. I salute them all for proving once again that life imi-

tates art.

NATIONAL INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT CHAMPS

HON. TONY COELHO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 11, 1983

• Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Fresno State University basketball team for winning the National Invitational Tournament championship last month. The team demonstrated its overwhelming capabilities on the court and its mastery of the game to its fans from Fresno, also known as the Red Wave, as well as to the whole Nation. Although this was the team's first bid to the tournament, there was no stopping the mighty powerful Bulldogs once they began tournament play. And they did not stop until the job was done!

I am certain that this team will be long remembered for its outstanding leadership by Coach Boyd Grant as well as for its teamwork among the players. With hard work and skill, the Fresno State University basketball team has proven to be a real winner.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the Congressional Record on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 12, 1983, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 13

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee To hold hearings to review dairy price support programs.

SR-328A

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, and the General Accounting Office.

S-128, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Judiciary, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Commission on Civil Rights.

S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 644, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for housing, community, and neighborhood development, and related programs.

SD-538

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 544, to promote economic revitalization and facilitate expansion of economic opportunities in the Caribbean Basin region.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

Special on Aging

To hold hearings on health insurance matters affecting the elderly.

SD-366

10:00 a.m. Budget

To continue markup of the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1984 Congressional Budget.

SD-608

Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Foreign Relations International Economic Policy Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine world-wide economic problems.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on Office of Personnel Management proposals on Civil Service reform.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Edward A. Knapp, of New Mexico, to be Director of the National Science Foundation.

Small Business

To hold hearings on S. 742, S. 743, and S. 744, bills providing assistance to

small business for job-creating programs, and S. 745, providing debentures to State development companies to assist the small business community in meeting its financial obligations.

2:00 p. m. Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for non-education programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for energy and water development projects, focusing on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-124

Budget

To continue markup of the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1984 congressional budget.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nomina-

SD-226

tions. Small Business

> To hold hearings on the nomination of Mary F. Wieseman, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

3:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 726, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987 for the tribally con-trolled community college assistance program to establish educational grant programs for planning, construction of new facilities, and endowments.

S-221, Capitol

APRIL 14

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcom-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, and the Centers for Disease Control, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To continue hearings to review dairy price support programs.

SR-328A

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs International Finance and Monetary Policy Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 397, S. 407, and S. 434, bills to improve the enforcement of export administration

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 125, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1984 for the maritime construction differential subsidy program of the Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, and proposed legislation relating to maritime promotional programs. SR-253

Finance

To hold hearings on the National Research Council report on international competition in advanced technology.

Governmental Affairs

To resume oversight hearings on the management policies of the Department of Defense.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 53, proposed Justice Assistance Act.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on Senate Resolution 66, to establish regulations needed to implement television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate

SD-106

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the National Science Foundation.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee To resume hearings on S. 431, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983 through 1987 for clean water programs, and S. 432, extending the 1984 compliance date for certain requirements of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 530, to provide Federal assistance to upgrade instruction in mathematics, science, computer technology and foreign languages in the Nation's elementary, secondary, and postsecondary institutions, and to provide assistance for employment-based vocational training programs, S. 655, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986 for the national sea grant program, S. 112, to make technical amendments to improve implementation of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, and S. 564, to establish the U.S. Academy of Peace.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources

Family and Human Services Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for child abuse

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

prevention and treatment and adoption reform programs.

SD-628

Joint Economic

To resume hearings to review the past and future impact of the administration's New Federalism proposals on the private nonprofit sector.

2247 Rayburn Building 9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Office of Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to discuss the status of control over space weapons.

SD-419

Judiciary Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 919, making certain revisions to the Equal Access to Justice Act (P.L. 96-481).

SD-226

APRIL 15

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcom-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Office of Inspector General, Office for Civil Rights, policy research, departmental management, salaries and expenses, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for the Architect of the Capitol, Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office.

S-128, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 42, proposed American Gold Eagle Coin Act, and S. 269, to provide for the disposal of silver from the national defense stockpile through the issuance of silver coins.

SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 49, to redesignate public land in Alaska to allow hunting.

Environment and Public Works Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the status of emergency planning and preparedness at commercial nuclear powerplants.

SD-406

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the economics of natural gas deregulation, focusing on the present regulatory system and options for the future.

SD-138

APRIL 18

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 774, to revise certain provisions of the Freedom of Information Act by providing protectable interest in national security information, law enforcement investigabusiness confidentiality, and personal property.

SD-226

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings to review the President's second annual report to Congress on small business and competi-

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings on infrastructure issues relating to job opportunities in public works, and related proposals, in-cluding S. 23, S. 532, S. 724, and S. 871. SD-406

10:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to review science eduction programs.

SD-430

APRIL 19

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-124

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on S. 663, to prohibit payments to producers of certain agricultural commodities on highly erodible land.

SR-328A

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on railroad retirement program.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984, receiving testimony in behalf of funds for the Government Printing Office, Library of Congress, and the Copyright Royalty Tribunal.

S-128, Capitol

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-419

Judiciary Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Select on Intelligence

Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1984 for the intelligence community.

S-407, Capitol

10:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 856, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1984 through 1987 for Indian housing programs.

SR-253

APRIL 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Judiciary, U.S. International Trade Commission, and the Federal Maritime Administration.

S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Harry O'Connor, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcast-

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

Small Business

Urban and Rural Economic Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposals to promote jobs through small business enterprise.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Executive Office of the President, National Security Council, and the Property Review Board.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

Judiciary

Security and Terrorism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine matters relative to the attempted assassination of the Pope.

SD-226

11:00 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the first quarter gross national product estimates and the economic outlook for 1983.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for fossil energy research and development programs of the Department of Energy.

SD-192

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-124

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

APRIL 21

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the President's budget request for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of Energy's research and development programs, receiving testimony from public witnesses on energy research, conservation and renewable energy, nuclear energy, and nuclear waste activities.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcom-

Business meeting, to mark up S. 242, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 to provide additional employment opportunities in existing Federal or federally assisted labor intensive programs, to provide incentives for employers to hire the long-term unemployed, and to expand retraining opportunities for dislocated workers.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of State, and certain international organizations.

S-146, Capitol

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Joseph H. Sherick, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of De-

SD-342

Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review U.S. immigration quotas.

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of bilingual education programs administered by the Department of Education.

SD-430

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget es-timates for fiscal year 1984 for the Indian Health Service, and the Office of Indian Education.

SD-192

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of the Treasury.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 744, to revise certain provisions of the Freedom of Information Act by providing protectable interest in national security information, law enforcement investigations, business confidentiality, and personal property.

SD-226

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

To hold hearings on S. 98, S. 634, and S. 863, bills to provide tax incentives for businesses in economically depressed areas to stimulate job programs.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the Consumer Price Index figures for March.

SD-138

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings on organized crime in the United States. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Family and Human Services Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 916 and S. 848, bills to provide for the termination, extension, or modification of certain contracts for the sale of Federal timber.

SD-366

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To resume hearings on S. 372, to promote interstate commerce by prohibiting discrimination in the writing and selling of insurance contracts.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for transportation related programs.

APRIL 26

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce, Marine Mammal Commission, and the Small Business Administration.

S-146, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 48, to establish the National Transportation Commission as an independent regulatory agency, and to eliminate existing statutory restrictions against common ownership and control of certain water carriers.

SR-253

*Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 771, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986 for health promotion and disease prevention programs of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for transportation related programs.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, on pending calendar business

SD-366

SD-124

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 121, to establish a U.S. Department of Trade as an executive department of the Federal Government.

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-138

APRIL 27

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcom-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation To continue hearings on S. 48, to estab-lish the National Transportation Commission as an independent regulatory agency, and to eliminate existing statutory restrictions against common ownership and control of certain water

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 44, to estab lish uniform standards of product liability law.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management

carriers.

Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Office of Federal Procurement Policy within the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-538

Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

o continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for transportation related programs.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to investigate al-leged involvement of organized crime and mismanagement of funds in the hotel and restaurant workers union (HEREIU).

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on disease prevention. SD-430

10:30 a.m.

Small Business

Small Business: Family Farm Subcommit-

To hold hearings to discuss certain problems facing family farm owners.

SR-428A

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the land and water conservation fund.

SD-192

Judiciary
To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

APRIL 28

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Criminal Law Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 485, proposed Lawyers Duty of Disclosure Act. SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, on pending calendar business.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To continue hearings to investigate al-leged involvement of organized crime and mismanagement of funds in the hotel and restaurant workers union (HEREIU).

SD-342

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on S. 425, to provide equal access and op-portunity to public school students who wish to meet voluntarily for religious purposes.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Constitution on S. 425, to provide equal access and opportunity to public school students who wish to meet voluntarily for religious purposes.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 727, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to setaside certain judgment funds of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota, S. 884, to provide for the use and distribution of certain funds awarded the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians. and S. 973, to make technical amendments to the Indian Self-Determination Act.

SD-106

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserves, Department of Energy.

Appropriations Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget es-timates for fiscal year 1984 for the General Services Administration, and to discuss the substance of S. 102, to allow State and local governments to continue to acquire surplus Federal lands for park and recreational use. SD-116

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of John L. Ryan, of Indiana, to be a Gov-ernor of the U.S. Postal Service, and Maria L. Johnson, of Alaska, to be a member of the Merit Systems Protection Board.

SD-342

APRIL 29

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcom-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 249, proposed Employee Educational Assistance Extension Act, and S. 825, to revise certain IRS provisions with respect to the unrelated business taxable income of certain nonprofit charitable organizations.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on S. 425, to provide equal access and opportunity to public school students who wish to meet voluntarily for religious purposes.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources

To continue joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Constitution on S. 425, to provide equal access and opportunity to public school students who wish to meet voluntarily for religious purposes.

SD-430

MAY 2

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Edu-cation, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 3

8:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for territorial affairs.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Legal Services Corporation.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

2:00 pm

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for territorial affairs.

SD-138

MAY 4

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation relating to science education.

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations

SD-226

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on copyright audiovisual rental.

SD-226

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Office of Revenue Sharing (New York City loan program), Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the National Credit Union Administration.

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.

Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcom-

To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for refugee programs.

MAY 10

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on home health care services.

Environment and Public Works Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-406

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

MAY 11

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To continue hearings on home health care services.

SD-430

2:00 p.m. Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

MAY 12

9:30 a m

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on certain tragedies involving children. SD-562

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on computerization of criminal history.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

Environment and Public Works Business meeting, to consider pending cal-

endar business.

SD-406

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine fire safety

SD-430

MAY 17

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the status of emergency preparedness in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

SD-562

Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to review adverse health effects from exposure to agent orange, and other related matters.

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

SR-325

Veterans' Affairs

To continue oversight hearings to review adverse health effects from exposure to agent orange, and other related matters.

SR-325

MAY 19

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Sub-

committee To hold hearings on computer chips protection.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on health care cost. SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To resume hearings on S. 372, to promote interstate commerce by prohibiting discrimination in the writing and selling of insurance contracts.

SR-253

MAY 23

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

programs under the subcommittee's inrisdiction

SD-124

MAY 24

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommit-

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1984 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

MAY 25

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the problem of parental kidnaping.

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

To continue hearings on health care cost.

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations

SD-226

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on food safety.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for certain veterans' compensation.

SR-418

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To continue hearings on food safety.

SD-430

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To continue hearings on food safety.

SD-430

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin Act). SD-430

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m. Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Sub-

committee

To resume oversight hearings on activities of the Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:00 a m

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the proposed Alien Education Assistance Act. SD-430

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings to review certain health care and other services provided Vietnam veterans.

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nomina-

SD-226

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on deinstitutionaliza-tion of certain status offenders. SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation revising certain provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin Act). SD-430

JUINE 20

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcom-

To resume hearings on proposed authorizations for refugee programs.

SD-226

JUNE 22

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on patent term resto-

SD-226

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on certain health care services for veterans.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

JUNE 27

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed authorizations for refugee programs.

SD-226

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on Federal Government patent policy.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation providing for certain veterans' compensation

SR-418

JUNE 30

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on juvenile offenders of serious and violent crimes.

SD-226

JIII.V 6

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

calendar business.

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

JULY 27

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration To resume oversight hearings on the operation and possible modification of the current campaign finance laws governing Presidential and congressional campaigns.

APRIL 14

10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of vocational education programs administered by the Department of Education.

SD-430

SR-301

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings on consumer access to health benefits information under publicly and privately financed insurance programs.

SD-215

APRIL 20

10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the investigation by the Department of Labor and the Department of Justice on the alleged involvement of certain union workers in organized crime.

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 772, to establish an Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health to coordinate Federal and private activities to educate the public about the health hazards of smoking.